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13 November 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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LARA SPEAKS AT PARTY ORGANIZATION MEETING

Luanda JOURNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] The fifth national meeting of coordinators of the organization departments of the party's provincial committees was held on 11 and 12 September in Kuito, capital of Bie Province, under the leadership of Norberto dos Santos, director of the Organization Department of the MPLA-Labor Party's Central Committee.

During the meeting, delegates from all the provinces in the country and representatives of the political and party propaganda department in the defense, security and veterans agencies analyzed the results of the provincial assemblies of cell coordinators, and studied the procedures for assemblies and conferences of the party's grassroots organizations and leadership organs to be held in all sectors of the economy and in the military and security agencies, with party structures.

At the end of their meeting, the participants decided to set up working groups in each cell to prepare a balance sheet on the results of the preparatory activities for the assemblies and conferences in the grassroots organizations.

For cells composed of members coming from different work centers, the report should be based on the place of work where the cell operates. It may, however, contain information on work centers where other members operate.

The participants decided that the evaluation of party members should complement the other evaluation activities which will take place in the cells where conditions are conducive, taking into account the degree of organization and functioning of the party's grassroots organizations. Cells with members of a low cultural level should be assisted by political activists and active groups.

Moreover, the proposals of the party cells on releasing [desvinculacao] members should be considered valid as of 21 September, the date when the basic assemblies are to begin. While these are being held, members should avoid leaving their respective places of work, so that a maximum number of persons may participate in the process.

Candidates for membership in the party's provincial committees should participate in the municipal conferences as delegates, provided they have been appointed as such by the grassroots organizations, and candidates who are not delegates may participate as observers.

As regards defense and security agencies, especially in the armed forces, participants appreciated the instructions on procedures and the party directive on assemblies and conferences.

Lucio Lara Presided Over Closing Ceremony

The closing session of the fifth national meeting of provincial DORGAN [departments of organization] coordinators was chaired by Lucio Lara, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and secretary for organization.

The party leader used that opportunity to speak of the importance of the meeting, as it marks the beginning of a new phase in the party's organization, aimed at consolidating its structures within the patterns determined by the First Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party.

After stating that the assemblies and conferences of the grassroots organizations and the party's leadership organs will enable the party to rid itself of bad elements and thereby strengthen itself, Lucio Lara spoke of the need to give greater impetus to the generalized offensive against liberalism and disorganization, which has already spread to other provinces in the country.

Speaking of the difficult situation the country is facing because of the war being waged against us by the South African racists, the party's secretary for organization said that we should not harbor the illusion that it is up to our friends to defend our country. We should be the ones to guarantee our territorial integrity, and to breathe new life into the cells as our beloved comrade President Antonio Agostinho Neto used to say and as is now reflected in the support we should be giving our self-sacrificing youth fighting back the aggression by South Africa, which is becoming desperate as Namibia's independence draws nearer.

This member of the party's Central Committee secretariat, in referring to the frequent lack of support given to the provinces by the central agencies, pointed to the need for the central agencies to rid themselves of their attitude of superiority, which considerably hampers the economic, social and military development of the country. To this end, as he said, we need to eliminate the spirit of bureaucracy in political and ideological work and give greater freedom of initiative to the grassroots organizations so that they can assist the party and the government.

9805

CSO: 4728/151

WHO MISSION ASSESSES CONDITIONS IN SOUTH

AB271531 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The special mission of the WHO Regional Committee for Africa which visited Angola from 12 to 25 October issued a statement in Luanda yesterday on the purpose of the visit and the social and health conditions in the disaster areas in the south of the country.

After assessing the situation on the spot, the ministerial mission of the WHO African region strongly condemns the racist South African regime for its unwarranted, inhuman and barbaric destruction of lives and the social and health structures in the region. The WHO special mission is convinced that this destruction has created problems for the Angolan Government in its efforts to ensure the social and health conditions for the populations in the affected areas. It expressed its satisfaction for the efforts of the people and government of Angola to meet the challenge. The WHO special mission calls on the international community to put pressure on racist South Africa to withdraw from the Angolan territory and end its barbaric attacks, thus enabling the Angolan Government to implement its social and health, to fulfill the who's aspirations and to (?receive) paramedical personnel, medicine, hospital equipment [words indistinct].

Apart from the urgent and immediate strengthening of health structures, it called for short and long-term solutions to the social and health situation which might arise as a result of the perpetrated aggression. During its visit to Angola, the special mission of the WHO Regional Committee visited the headquarters of the Huila Province, and the cities of Humpata and Tchibemba, where it interviewed victims of the aggression and held talks with the local military and civil authorities. They also held talks with the Angolan ministers for health and finance with a view to setting up special programs for coordinating relief aid. They also visited Mocamedes, where they saw the efforts of the people and government of Angola to reactivate, recuperate and reconstruct economic and industrial projects destroyed or sabotaged during the national liberation struggle. The WHO special mission was led by the president of the 31st session of the regional committee, Dr Kwamena Ocran, the Ghanaian minister of health. Other members were the vice president of the 31st session of the regional committee, Mr (Talaou Abebe), director of health services in Ethiopia; Dr Carlos (Pirch) Tiny, from Sao-Tome and Principe, who represented the Portuguese-speaking countries of the region and is his country's minister for health and sport; the Zairian delegate, Dr (Nkondi Nicholas), who represented the French-speaking countries; and Ben Kakoma, the Zambia delegate who represented the English-speaking countries in the region and is also his country's minister for health.

[Text] [AB271531 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 27 Oct 81]

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS IN ZAIRE PROVINCE REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by David Eduardo: "Wake Up, To Stand Up and Change"]

[Excerpts] The 180,000 people inhabiting Zaire Province are scattered among 6 municipalities--MBanza, Congo, Nzeto, Kuimba, Soyo, Tomboco and Noqui--and 18 communities. The most densely populated municipality is Soyo with about 70,000 inhabitants. This is mainly due to the current oil exploration and to ocean and river resources since in this area the waters of the Zaire come together with the Atlantic. Even though it enjoys abundant national resources, the municipality of Soyo was very late in developing, and unevenly at that. Thus it is still today facing the same problems prevalent throughout Zaire Province.

The main projects flourishing in Zaire Province today are being carried out with foreign cooperation and include opening new arteries in cities and boroughs, paving roads, oil exploration and phosphate mining (Tomboco), the construction of an area in Soyo to take better advantage of the fish resources of the Zaire River, building a soccer stadium (Soyo), and building a new airport in the city of MBanza Congo.

Water and Electricity

Water and electricity together continue to hold back economic development in Zaire Province and to complicate the life of its inhabitants. The cities and boroughs lack green areas where people can rest after a day's work.

The lack of water contributes tremendously to the desolate look of the municipalities and communities, particularly in the dry season. As we observed in our travels along the infamous roads of Zaire, water does in fact exist; what is missing are areas to impound it. The machinery for impounding water is run by electricity and this in turn is provided by fuel-fed generators.

This chain of dependence is the main reason for the critical water-supply situation, this essential element in the life of the people. A solution to this problem has already been found. Three alternatives were suggested as a way to solve the water problem in Zaire Province: the first involve use of electricity from the Republic of Zaire (as is the case with the municipality of Noqui); the

second involves use of the gas connected with oil production in Soyo; and the third involves construction of a dam in the Mbridge River.

Of these three projects, the last and most difficult one was chosen. A study of the volume of water in that river which starts in the Canda mountains and discharges into the Nzeto, and construction of the dam and the electric power plant could take from 5 to 10 years.

Until the dam is built, Zaire Province will continue to use fuel-fed generators. But if adequate steps are not taken, given the expansion of the cities--mainly because of the individual construction of housing going on--the water situation could become a tragedy within 10 years.

Other Aspects of Life in Zaire

The partial neglect of Zaire Province, in addition to its economic backwardness, had a considerable behavioral impact on its people. Since it shares a border with the Republic of Zaire, many aspects of life in that country are reflected in the province.

This factor, together with a weak educational system concentrated primarily in Soyo and MBanza Congo where there were second and third level schools, mean that illiteracy and all its harmful consequences are deeply rooted here. The people, restricted within their traditional communities, continue to believe in witchcraft--although the party is trying to combat these practices. There is an exaggerated cult of the dead in which relatives to the fifth degree, neighborhoods and even settlements participate for days at a time, to the detriment of productive work.

Without implying that crime is widespread, we can however say that it is a problem in Zaire Province, precisely because it is a place where different, and sometimes antagonistic, customs are found. Since the province is a center for receiving Angolans located in the neighboring country, with border posts in Noqui, Kuimba, Soyo and MBanza Congo, it is frequently impossible to provide for their political education. Besides, the regional radio station which could play an important role in this regard, not only in spreading counterpropaganda, but also in explaining the true objectives of our revolution, has been shut down since 1978. The available electricity is not sufficient to activate its antennas. In the same way, there are hospitals in MBanza Congo where operations have to be completed using electric batteries!

Many people in fact still like to do "easy work." When we say easy work, we are obviously referring to the illegal traffic in goods, an evil inherited from colonialism. Because it is so easy to converse in Kicongo, Lingala or French, it is quite hard to distinguish an Angolan from a Zairian. There is also the fact that families are separated: the parents are in the Republic of Zaire, but the children are in Angola, or vice-versa.

The traffic, which occurs primarily along the Zaire River, consists of trade in tins of milk, sugar, soap, engines, tires with fittings, sacks of leather, watches, beer (Primus), Congo cloth and shoes, since neither of the currencies

is convertible. This situation has in fact been seriously fought, but it still exists. We would like to point out, however, that some networks have already been dismantled. They were found to involve officials who, in total disrespect for the people, were sending sugar to the neighboring country!

Although this illegal traffic cannot in any way be justified, it can be said that it has resulted partly from the poor transportation means serving Zaire Province.

This province cannot take pride in its road network, one of its main handicaps. Its roads provide a serious challenge to the endurance of the vehicles that use them. Moreover, its bridges are not well maintained. In the municipality of Kuimba where roads have become rough trails because of the lack of maintenance, one of its bridges caused an IFA vehicle to plunge into the waters of the Mbridge River. Other aspects of this province will be reported on in a coming issue, as we said earlier.

9805

CSO: 4728/151

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV VETERANS DELEGATION--A delegation of the Federation of Veterans of the Yugoslav National Liberation War headed by its Secretary General Col Tone Turnfer arrived in Luanda yesterday on an official friendship visit to spend several days in our country. At the 4 February International Airport, the Yugoslav leader and his party were received by Angolan State Secretary of Veterans Maj Ouro de Angola. Speaking to newsmen, Tone Turnfer said that all social organizations of his country, especially the veterans organizations, have been watching the revolutionary process in our country. Referring to the constant aggressions by South Africa against the free and sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola, Colonel Tone said that his organization has always condemned the criminal adventures of racists. It should be noted that the Yugoslav delegations schedule includes visits to Bengo and Benguela provinces. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Sep 81 p 2] 11634

GDR PARTY DELEGATION--A delegation of the Socialist Unity of Germany [SED] headed by Professor Siegfried Petzold, which has been in Angola on a working visit since last Thursday, was received yesterday by Secretary General of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party for State and Judicial Organizations Henrique Santos "Onambwe." This meeting is in line with the bilateral exchange of experiences between the MPLA-Labor Party and the SED. Present at the audience were the directors for state and judicial organizations Zeferino Estevas and Teresinha Lopes respectively. The German delegation will remain in our country for 6 weeks during which it will visit Lunda-Norte, Benguela and Cabinda provinces where they will give talks on organization and improvement of state power and worker-peasant control. The Germany party delegation headed by Professor Siegfried Petzold, head of the Department of State and Legal Affairs of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR and the SED, also included the head of the sector of the Central Committee of Worker-Peasant Inspection, Horst Reinhardt [names and positions as published]. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Sep 81 p 1] 11634

CSO: 4742/17

CAPE VERDE

PRAIA TO HOST DONOR CONFERENCE IN MAY 1982

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 23 Sep 81 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Cape Verde and the donor countries (industrialized nations and petroleum exporters) will gather for a conference in Praia in May 1982 to study the most viable forms of bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

According to Jose Brito, president of the Commission and State Secretary for Cooperation and Planning, this conference, organized by the UNPD (United Nations Development Program), is the result of decisions taken in Paris and "is different from the usual UN meetings and conferences because here an attempt will be made to establish a control system to watch over the application of Paris decisions." This body is presided over by UNCTAD, which organized the Paris Conference. One of its important decisions is the holding of small conferences among the LDC's [Lesser Developed Countries] and the donor nations. These meetings will allow LDC's, after a study of conditions offered by the donors, to select the financing for their development programs, the systems of payments of foreign debts and food aid.

The less developed countries need substantial aid to achieve development--this was the general consensus of all the UN members represented at the Paris Conference. This shows a predisposition to help change the present situation.

New International Economic Order

"If the spirit of Paris is to prevail until the North-South Conference in Cancun, Mexico, in November, it should be possible to begin a dialog with a view to establishing an international economic order which, in the end, is nothing but a continuation of the conference on LDC's but on a higher level," said the president of the main commission of the Paris Conference. He said that at this moment, "caused by the change in French policy concerning Africa, there is a favorable climate for talks of this kind."

If the results are good, this will be due, without favors of any kind, to the role of Cape Verde at the conference either because of the speech by President Pereira, representative of the 21 poorest nations of Africa, or because of the work developed by our team in guiding the debates which found the necessary means to apply the decisions taken at the plenary sessions.

11634

CSO: 4742/17

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

CIVIL SERVICE, MILITARY PERSONNEL, STUDENTS ABROAD TO BE REDUCED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 20 Sep 81 p 13

[Text] More than 500 employees will be dismissed from the Central African civil service between now and January 1982 as a result of the decree signed by the president of the military committee for national recovery, General of the Army Andre Kolingba, and broadcast by Radio Bangui.

Two criteria were used to select the employees to be terminated: those who have 27 years of active service and who are at least 55 years old.

The Central African minister for civil service, labor and state insurance, Brigadier General Xavier Sylvestre Yangongo, explained Saturday that this measure is intended to make the bureaucracy "more effective and dynamic." "On the one hand," said General Yangongo, "there is a plethora of ineffective officials, and on the other there are new people to be integrated." "It is essential," he said, "to move ahead with a 'purge' and early retirements."

The minister also said that the civil service will be purged of "questionable, incompetent, dishonest, drunken and undesirable" elements.

A need for austerity was one of the reasons that led General Kolingba to make this decision. In reality, salaries account for two-thirds of the present national budget. To stay within budgetary projections thus required a major effort to reduce the number of salaried government employees.

Military personnel (the army, the constabulary, the presidential guard) have already been affected by this effort. Such personnel number 6,092 in November 1979, but that figure went down to 5,000 by the end of February 1980. Military officials hope to bring it down to 4,000 by the end of 1981.

Also to be reduced are the number of individuals studying abroad, the number of personnel slots in diplomatic missions and those posted to international organizations.

One final ill plaguing the Central African civil service: the diversion of public funds. General Kolingba also intends to attack this problem, in order to insure that the country has the means to bring about real economic and social recovery in the country.

9516

CSO: 4719/88

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY SEMINAR GROUPING ELEVEN GROUPS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 29 Sep 81 p 12

[Article: "Evacuation of Ndjamenas Air Base"]

[Excerpts] Ndjamenas--Chadian military leaders from the country's 11 "politico-religious" factions have asked the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] to secure Tripoli's withdrawal from the air base and the "Camp of 27" with the aim of "creating Chadian general staffs and integrated units."

The air base was occupied up until March 1981 by French troops, before serving as the headquarters for the command post of the Libyan forces stationed in Chad since the end of 1980.

During the conference the participants also adopted various resolutions which will be submitted to the Chadian Government, requesting the centralization of Libyan military provisioning assistance "for more rational and effective distribution."

They also asked that plans for the defense of the country's sensitive points be drawn up and that general staff headquarters be established in zones where the allied (Libyan) troops are stationed.

During their conference, in which the commander of the Libyan troops participated, the Chadian military men recommended that the general staff of each previously existing faction send a team of 300 men to create a unit for the defense of the border with Sudan.

For the moment, the troops loyal to Mr Acyl Ahmat, the minister of foreign affairs, who is known for his pro-Libyan views, are the only troops on that border.

Finally, the military officials called for the creation of a national constabulary.

In the concluding session of the conference, Mr Adoum Togoï, the Chadian defense minister, asked all Chadian forces "henceforth to submit only to the authority of the state."

"All our troubles have resulted from the multitude of factions each making decisions on its own," he said.

9516

CSO: 4719/88

DELEGATION TO FRANCE NOTES DESIRE FOR FOREIGN PARTNERS

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 26-27 Sep 81 p 5

/Article by AFP/

/Text/ A delegation from the Peoples Republic of Congo led by the minister of planning, Mr Pierre Moussa, presented a copy Thursday of the 1982-1986 Congolese development plan to the National Council of French Employers (CNPF).

A CNPF communique published yesterday says that the plan is based on exploiting the country's agricultural resources, especially through the creation of agricultural villages and forest complexes in the northern part of the Congo. Because of the major public works involved, it adds, the industrial sector will be tied to agricultural development.

According to the communique, Mr Moussa estimated that the driving force for growth will be the construction materials sector. The Congolese minister noted his country's willingness to see foreign partners, particularly France, participate in the economic development effort and in this connection underlined the possibilities for private sector involvement.

France primarily exports iron, cast iron, steel, mechanical and electronic devices, vehicles and pharmaceutical products to the Congo. The leading imports are wood and coffee. On the other hand, while Congolese oil production, which has already reached the 4 million ton level, will be 10 million tons within a few years, France at this time imports almost none of it.

9516

CSO: 4719/86

BRIEFS

BONGO'S VISIT--The official visit of the head of state to Luxembourg is practically over, because a few hours ago, that is at 1700 precisely, the president of the government of Luxembourg, Mr Werner, officially said farewell to President Bongo. Earlier this afternoon, the head of state gave a press conference at the (Olivetti) hotel. During the press conference, he expressed very great satisfaction with his stay in Luxembourg and said he received the necessary understanding from officials and businessmen in Luxembourg. The head of state began the day with a visit to the European Investment Bank, which is a banking institution of the EEC. It should be noted that the European Investment Bank has participated in financing several development projects in Gabon. The head of state held useful discussions with Yves (Lecotte) who is the chairman of this bank as well as with members of the management committee and the bank's officials in charge of operations in the African, Caribbean and pacific countries which are signatories of the Lome convention. This working session also enabled them to review the financial aid which the bank has provided for investments in Gabon since 1968 and which amounts to more than 10 billion CFA francs. The talks then discussed continuing this financial cooperation within the framework of the second Lome convention, under which the bank last July loaned 4 billion CFA francs for the expansion of the [word indistinct] and 2.1 billion CFA francs for (Koubara). The head of state then went to the chamber of commerce where he was welcomed by the president of the chamber. After this visit, cooperation between the two countries will, of course, be strengthened because, first, President Bongo announced during the press conference that a delegation of Luxembourg businessmen will go to Gabon in the next few days to see things for themselves; and second, Luxembourg's participation is expected in the trans-Gabon railroad project. The agreement for this project was signed in 1976 and will now be reactivated. [Text] [AB281438 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 28 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/153

GUINEA-BISSAU

PAIGC WILL REMAIN DESPITE FAILURE OF UNITY PROJECT

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 19 Sep 81 p 8

[Text] The discussion of the theses for the PAIGC First Extraordinary Congress with the grassroots members, cadres and our people began on 12 September. The party places at everyone's disposal five theses covering a certain number of questions concerning the country's political situation. In them, the party is defined as a living dynamic organism reduced to the territorial borders of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. "The party seeks again its path basing the analysis on its previous political practice...", says the introduction. It is in the context of this search for a path that we shall make our modest contribution. In the first thesis--the one that we can consider, taking into account the latest events, the most interesting one, the most controversial and the most positive--is the key question which will use up much ink and many commentaries. "We are and shall continue to be the PAIGC." This presents to the members the question of whether their party, reduced to national characteristics, will or will not keep the same name. The authors of these theses advance certain considerations in which they base proposals for the continuation of the name which for 25 years represented the party that led the people of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde to national independence and created the respective states.

In truth, the fact that the PAIGC was founded in Guinea-Bissau and was the sole organization to truly struggle for the political independence of the peoples of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, allied to the massive support of the masses, indispensable for the execution of such a feat, in itself would be sufficient basis for continuity of the party. However, if we also take into account the facts that the armed struggle took place on Guinea-Bissau territory, with its heroes, martyrs and crippled in fulfillment of the PAIGC ideals, and that the larger portion of the party program is valid and has undeniable prestige on an international level, there will hardly be an alternative for the masses of members. In spite of all this, the question continues to be asked: Why retain the "C"?

We would like to ask another question: Why remove the "C"?

Why amputate from the party one of the factors that has characterized it in the history of the African liberation movements? National liberation of Guinea and Cape Verde was achieved by the respective peoples under PAIGC guidance. No other organization can claim this.

We believe that it is too soon to forget the national liberation struggle. Regardless of how much we try to understand the "new nationalists," the presence of our war cripples and the commitments assumed with the anonymous masses of the motherland freedom fighters do not allow us to do so. Therefore, for us, the continuity of the party is not just a simple attachment to history. It is a current problem, a political problem. The keeping of the name just as it is does not imply in any way an attachment to the principle of unity of Guinea-Cape Verde. This was one of the objectives in which the party failed, by not achieving its practical implementation. Therefore, the principle of unity of Guinea-Cape Verde is now history, regardless of how well intentioned its conception by Cabral.

The party, as was proposed in the theses, simply and only expresses the national situation of Guinea-Bissau and does not have any linkage with the people of Cape Verde.

Here also the party will no longer claim any rights over the state of Cape Verde. We have struggled side by side with the nationalists of Cape Verde and founded the two states which from now on will decide their destiny without any interference from each other. For us, the authors of the draft of the theses, the PAIGC must be maintained, renewed and adapted to new circumstances. The project of the motherland freedom fighters is valid and we believe that it can only be applied by using the same political instrument used during the harsh years of national liberation armed struggle.

As we said at the beginning of this piece, this is our contribution. Now it is the turn of the members and the people in general.

11634

CSO: 4742/17

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

CABRAL'S POSSIBLE RELEASE--Lisbon, 21 Oct--The former president of Guinea-Bissau, Luis Cabral, "will apparently be released soon," the ANOP news agency affirmed today. According to this source, the measure will include other former officials being held following the coup d'etat which overthrew President Cabral. Referring to the recent visit by Guinean Minister of Foreign Affairs Saude Maria, the ANOP disclosed that the probable destination of the former chief of state will be Cuba. Saude Maria visited Havana this week, a trip that this source has characterized as "discreet." ANOP also added that other former officials under detention will not be allowed to leave the country, but that their release appears imminent. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Oct 81 p 7]

CSO: 4742/54

ABUSES OF POWER BY DEFENSE, SECURITY FORCES DENOUNCED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Mariano Matsinha, minister of interior residing in Sofala, said that "the infiltrators who commit acts of indiscipline, threaten honest workers, attack women and frighten children have no right to use a uniform." He was addressing the Beira and provincial officials participating in the meeting that ended yesterday, whose objective was to analyze the principal socio-economic problems affecting this city.

From the various issues that were discussed during this meeting, it appears that abuses of power by members of the defense and security forces in their dealings with the people are quite serious and only serve to discredit the government and FRELIMO orientations.

The supply system was also the subject of numerous speeches. Some solutions were proposed to solve this problem that so heavily burdens the city.

The fact that Beira does not offer any kind of entertainment was also discussed, as was the issue of police elements conducting "undercover" operations at the exit of dance halls and other entertainment centers, something that has been creating fear and concern among the people.

The poor condition of the green areas has also been one of the problems affecting the availability of basic foodstuffs in the city, which is living off the production of other provinces or from imported products, among which is fish.

This fact is indeed inconceivable and incongruous, given Beira's privileged location right on the ocean.

In a speech at the closing session, Minister Mariano Matsinha affirmed that the political, social and organizational conditions conducive to success in the implementation of the tasks needed at this time of development must be created in accordance with the goals of this decade.

On the study carried out on the main problems affecting the city of Beira, the minister resident noted that the central question is the exercise of power, the connection between the top structures and the base and the relationship with the people.

"We have not been able to discuss, to conduct a dialogue by taking advantage of the people's creative spirit. We have removed ourselves from the people and we always have justifications for what we have done poorly and for what we have not done," Mariano Matsinha stated.

Referring to the abuses of power, arbitrary acts and aggressions committed against the people, the highest official in Sofala stressed:

"Infiltrators who commit acts of indiscipline, who threaten honest workers, attack women and frighten children have no right to use a uniform, they cannot belong to the defense and security forces."

Meanwhile, a number of measures were adopted to solve the principal problems affecting Beira, among them the revitalization of the political and organizational offensive, the establishment of the city's green areas cabinet, the improved functioning of the people's provincial tribunal and the organization of permanent produce markets. Other important measures will be disclosed in the course of the popular meeting that will soon take place.

CSO: 4742/54

MEETING ANALYZES PROBLEMS AFFECTING CITY OF BEIRA

Beira DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese 16 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] Officials from party and government structures and from the mass democratic organizations at the provincial and the city of Beira levels began yesterday morning a joint meeting aimed exclusively at discussing the principal political, social and economic problems of the city of Beira. The meeting will deal with issues related to the operation of the executive council, to supply, transportation, communal districts, security, urbanization, leisure time, green areas and protection of beaches, among other things.

The meeting is being presided over by Mariano Matsinhe, member of the permanent political committee of the FRELIMO Central Committee and minister-resident of the province of Sofala. A speech made by this official at the opening session pointed out all the problems affecting the political and socio-economic development of Beira, the second-largest urban center in the country. "We have difficulties of which everyone is aware. We lack technical and financial resources. We also need a lot more experience in certain issues. We need cadres who will be able to face many situations," Mariano Matsinhe stated.

A total of 152 participants are present at this meeting that will last two days. Addressing them, Minister Mariano Matsinhe stressed:

"One way or another, we all feel the difficulties of various types, like the residents of the city do:

"Supplies reaching the city are insufficient. Transportation is not functioning satisfactorily. Entertainment is lacking. Green areas are not producing. People are worried about crime. The city is still ugly. Abuses of power are frequent. The sea is destroying the beaches and threatening residential areas. Public health is in bad shape. Speculation is uncontrollable.

"We could enumerate other situations, all different and some more serious than others, but all affecting the life of the people, all interfering with production and creating problems."

Mariano Matsinhe then stressed the need for a more in-depth study and analysis of all these problems. Following the opening session, the minister-resident of Sofala asked the president of the executive council of Beira to present a report on the activities of this organism reviewing exhaustively the principal problems of this city and proposing a number of solutions for them.

CSO: 4742/50

DIFFICULTIES ESTABLISHING AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Antonio Souto]

[Text] Paternalism and demagoguery were identified yesterday as the principal enemies of the progress of the cooperative movement. The criticism was made by several deputies and guests at the 8th session of the People's Assembly, who took part yesterday in the discussions conducted by the first working group. In yesterday's session, this group and a second group analyzed the experiences in rural collectivization in these first years of independence and also discussed the cooperative program for the decade.

"In the beginning, many people joined cooperatives. They were promised tractors and other things. But they did not receive them. There were failures, and so some people went back to their family farms, where they felt they got back better results. We urged them to stay. We managed to get some of them to come back, but not all of them. We stayed simply because we are the directors, but we ourselves are having problems."

The speaker was Deputy Megonda, a veteran of the first days of the war of liberation and a resident of the liberated area of M'Sawize, in Niassa. His words reflect the spirit which dominated the discussions in the working group, the spirit of criticism, frankness and desire to bring about change in this decade.

Agriculture and Planning Minister Mario Machungo made the opening address at the proceedings, which were chaired by Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly. Machungo stressed the complexity and strategic nature of rural collectivization.

The agriculture minister defined the relationship between the three major social sectors involved in the collectivization process.

At this time, the state units take up about 4 percent of all the farmed area and contribute about 15 percent of total production. The cooperatives represent about 1 percent of this area and are responsible for 0.3 percent of agricultural production overall. Finally, the family sector represents about 94 percent of the total area under cultivation and accounts for about 80 percent of the gross agricultural product.

"Agricultural production in the country is still very primitive and limited. The cooperative sector is very new, and still quite disorganized," said the minister of planning.

The party and government leader added that the cooperative sector showed poor results in these first years largely because the "officials in charge of mobilization for the cooperatives made countless mistakes."

Marcelino dos Santos explained the need to insure the process of rural collectivization. "We cannot continue to rely on the family sector, because it does not produce enough to insure our progress and it does not contribute to the revolutionary process. We must follow a particular path, therefore, not just any path. We must consolidate and expand the formation of cooperatives and state farms.

"We must look at another aspect," the secretary of the Permanent Commission added. "The demands of the revolution are great. The people want a better life, more food, more clothing, better housing. With independence, they feel these things are attainable. Thus, inevitably, we set out on the path of economic growth, but the revolution cannot succeed without rural collectivization. [Otherwise] some peasants will prosper and become the bosses and others will continue to be exploited."

Regarding the cooperative movement, the various speakers focused mainly on the question of means of production, organization, state support, planning and the relationship of the cooperative to the state production units.

It was said that the introduction of new technology in the cooperatives should always answer a real need in improving production and should not simply come as a paternalistic handout.

Pointing out the demagogy that has characterized some meaningless support to the cooperatives, one of the deputies said: "Machinery is not being seen as a means to widen and expand production, but as a tool for mobilization."

The development of communal villages in conjunction with the creation of cooperatives was also critically examined by many of the speakers. The criticism centered on the lack of a socialist economic base in many of these settlements.

"I don't understand how it is that people living in a communal village are not linked to its economic base, when there is such a base. It is even less acceptable when the directors of the communal village themselves have nothing to do with forms of socialist production and do not belong to the cooperative," said another deputy.

Summarizing the analysis of the rural collectivization experience, the minister of planning noted that this "critical evaluation has made it possible to reinforce the political principle that the future of rural Mozambique is in cooperatives, state agricultural enterprises and communal villages.

"We have always failed when we have acted for the people, when we have been paternalistic, when we have not maintained a dialogue. Working with the people means more than talking to the people...sometimes, when the people ask questions, we are unwilling to listen," Mario Machungo added.

RURAL SOCIALIZATION SEEN ALLEVIATING EXODUS PROBLEM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Mariano Adamo]

[Text] Rural socialization is an important task to be accomplished in this decade to insure our economic and social development. It is the best way to prevent the continuation of the rural exodus and will make it possible to create a labor force to insure implementation of priority development programs such as the cooperative movement.

This was the key note of the speeches in one of the working groups of the eighth session of the People's Assembly. In this group, the deputies concentrated on one of the three pivotal aspects of the Long-Range Plan for Cadre Training and the Labor Force.

Throughout yesterday this working group made an intensive study of urban and rural growth, notably the current phenomenon of the exodus of significant numbers of people from the country to the city.

The deputies referred to some of the reasons for this situation, and also pointed to solutions to the problem.

"Creation of conditions so that people will remain in the country through socialization will not only resolve the problem of the rural areas but will also solve most of the urban problems created when these individuals come in from the country and cannot find a living in the city," said one of the deputies.

Most of the people who are now abandoning the country for the city are young people. In the case of older people, it is because their closest relatives send for them because they think life is easier in the city than in the country.

The deputies noted that the main reason for the rural exodus is the idea that rural labor does not have the status of a job in a factory or an office.

There is also the idea that the only work in the countryside is farm work. Thus, for example, when a young person reaches a certain level of education, he feels he should no longer be a peasant, so he abandons his native area and sets off to find what he thinks will be an easy life in the city.

As the deputies noted, however, the basic problem is that most of the rural population is still scattered, which hampers any initiatives to organize employment offices.

The fact that all the social and entertainment facilities are concentrated in the cities has also contributed greatly to the frustration of the rural population. Hence the Long-Range Indicative Plan calls for greater concentration of development efforts in the country than in the city.

Positive Reaction to Socialization

The people have already demonstrated their awareness of the recommended development strategy of rural socialization as the ideal means to achieve their objectives. An indication of this was their response when, soon after independence, the command went out to create communal villages and producer cooperatives.

Because the communal villages and cooperatives were not directed correctly, however, the peasants were unable to see the advantages of these modes of life, and this discouraged them.

"We have not yet managed to make the people living in the communal villages or involved in cooperatives see the value of collective life. On one hand, the price they are paid for their products is not consistent with the effort they have put into production. Moreover, the essential products which they seek to acquire in exchange are not only scarce but high-priced," one of the deputies said, explaining why the peasants feel their daily activity offers little reward.

It was also noted that when the young residents of rural areas are given a specific task, they carry it out. The example was given of their ready response to the literacy campaign.

However, because these young people are not given support and hence cannot satisfy their material needs, they feel frustrated. In the opinion of the deputies, this also leads them to think life is better in the city.

In the specific case of Mozambique, the population flow to the cities for various reasons has produced a high rate of unemployment, particularly in the city of Maputo.

6362

CSO: 4742/33

SWEDEN PROVIDES ASSISTANCE IN DAIRY PRODUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Oct 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Major support is being developed for the nation's livestock sector with the introduction of new methods to improve maintenance of the herd. Under the direction of ALFA-LAVAL, a specialized Swedish firm, the activities are concentrated on the care of calves and milk cows. Some improvement in daily milk production figures has already been recorded.

"Our company is interested in providing the necessary assistance within our field, because we can see that Mozambique has great dairy farming potential which, if suitably developed, could make it possible to reduce imports in this area and to export some products," ALFA-LAVAL representative Jaan Tear said.

The Swedish firm has already provided some assistance to livestock farming in our country, but this is the first time it will play a major part in the industrialization of some principal dairy products.

This participation includes training of Mozambican personnel and technical assistance in using the equipment to be installed in dairy units.

The ALFA-LAVAL representative said discussions are also in progress with Mozambican authorities regarding implementation of a technical support program in the livestock sector, including the industrial branch.

Regarding the care of calves, the Swedish firm has used a new technology which greatly reduces mortality. Success in preventing mortality in young animals depends greatly on the extent to which the livestock units have complied with the standards the Swedish firm is introducing in the sector.

Regarding personnel training, ALFA-LAVAL trained 11 workers last year at the Namaacha School. Courses 3 to 4 months long are now being conducted for 20 to 25 students, training an average of 50 workers per year.

According to the firm's representative in Southern Africa, the ALFA-LAVAL program also provides for study grants for some Mozambican livestock workers.

VISITING FINNISH DELEGATION PLEDGES COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] "We have no investments in South Africa," Esko Rekola said yesterday in Maputo, adding that his country is interested in cooperating with the Front Line States. Mr Rekola is the Finnish minister of foreign trade.

Finland is interested in cooperating with Mozambique in five areas: agriculture and stock raising, development of a fertilizer industry, raising the productivity of the sugar industry and in the production of furniture, wood and paper.

These facts were revealed yesterday afternoon when Esko Rekola, the Finnish minister of foreign trade, spoke with journalists after two days of conversations with Mozambical authorities.

Cooperation in those five areas could be accomplished by sending consultants, training and equipment, said Mauri Aggaert, director of the department for the development of international cooperation of the Finnish Trade Ministry.

Esko Rekola arrived in Maputo on Monday at the head of a 23-member delegation which includes representatives of 20 Finnish companies. During his stay he met with Salomao Munguambe, Mozambican minister of foreign trade; Antonio Branco, minister of industry and energy; and Alcantara Santos, minister of ports and land transport. The conversations covered agriculture and forests, industry, energy and mines and transports and finance.

Finland is a neutral country which is interested in cooperating with Mozambique and the other Front Line States, the Finnish minister declared. He added that his country has no investments in South Africa. Esko Rekola further stated that Finland gives humanitarian support to the African National Congress in South Africa and to SWAPO in Namibia.

Finland promised \$6 million at the Coordination Conference for The Development of Southern Africa [SADCC] in November of last year. The minister declared that two projects of the SADCC in Mozambique were being studied for the purpose of granting Finnish financing. This is a question of projects to improve the Port of Nacala and to install new lighting systems in the airports of Maputo and Beira.

Finland does not have bilateral cooperation ties with Mozambique, but it has contributed to projects jointly financed by the Nordic countries. The latest of these contributions was of \$1 million destined to a joint Scandinavian project for exploiting coal.

AFRICAN LUSOPHONE CHURCHES CONFERENCE HELD IN MAPUTO

Final Resolution

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The participants in the second conference of the churches of Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe have condemned the South African invasion of the People's Republic of Angola and have demanded the immediate withdrawal of the invading troops from that country.

In a resolution divulged yesterday in the precincts of the meeting which has been taking place since 17 September in Maputo, the participants demand both that an inquiry be made through the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations into the damage caused to southern Angola and the consequent indemnity by the racist regime of Pretoria to that brother country.

"We appeal to the international community to take the necessary measures to prohibit South Africa from repeating actions of this kind against neighboring countries," the resolution states.

The document from the second conference of the churches of the African countries that use Portuguese as their official language also refers to the inhuman situation to which the South African people are subjected by the racist minority South African regime, condemning the "apartheid" policy and repeating their urgent demand for the abolition of that criminal system. "We call upon the churches, and on state and private enterprise, upon all the states of the world to liquidate their investments in South Africa."

The second conference of churches raised several social, economic and cultural questions, focusing their attention on the theme of "the church in society." Thus one of the principal points for debate was the role which the church perform in the new society being built in the four young countries.

Christianity and Marxism, the prospects of an African theology and even the question of health and agriculture in Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe were also topics for reflection for the participants in the meeting.

Headed by Isac David Mahlalela, the Secretary General of the Christian Council of Mozambique, the meeting enjoyed the participation of representatives of the World

Council of Churches, the All-African Conference of Churches and the Christian Conference for Peace.

In their closing sessions yesterday, the participants sent messages to the chiefs of state of the countries represented there, in which they pledged their active participation in the building of the new society for the prosperity and development of nations.

In the meantime, in an interview granted yesterday to NOTICIAS, Reverend David Mahlalela declared that the second conference was able to achieve its objective, particularly as far as the participation of the church in the tasks of national reconstruction was concerned.

"On the same level as the strengthening of church unity, at this meeting we were able to study in depth the role of the church in the new society. The church is a part of society and is in society. It is important that all believers always keep this reality alive and that they understand the need to participate like all other citizens in the tasks of national reconstruction in all our countries." Reverend David Mahlalela declared.

Two Church Leaders Interviewed

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Bernardo Mavanga: "Churches Must Participate in National Reconstruction"]

[Excerpts] The need for the church's active participation in the tasks of national reconstruction was one of the principal points taken up by the secretary general of the Christian Council of Mozambique and by the representative of the United Methodist Church in Angola, respectively Isac David Mahlalela and Emilio de Carvalho, when they granted an interview to NOTICIAS yesterday. The churchmen spoke on the occasion of the second conference of the churches of Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe which ended yesterday in Maputo.

The international meeting of the churches was opened on 17 September with the theme of "the church in society" and it was devoted to the role of the church in the new society. It raised several humanitarian questions, seeking uniform means which will allow for an effective contribution by the church in the struggle to eliminate the people's misery in the four young countries.

As he spoke to NOTICIAS, the Reverend Isac David Mahlalela emphasized that the objectives of the meeting had been achieved, particularly "because we delved into the topic already taken up in the first conference on the necessity of all our churches to make Christians understand that even more than Christians we are members of a society, we are citizens."

"We are an integral part of society," Isac David Mahlalela added, "and as such we must participate in the tasks of society. This is not a question of a point of departure, since we have already accomplished several activities, both in the cultural and in the economic field in support of our brothers and in support of national reconstruction. However, we want these actions to increase and for all of us to understand that the church and society are not indifferent to each other."

The Reverend Bishop Emilio de Carvalho remarked on this point that at the same rate as society advances the church continues to understand the reality of society. He explained that the transformations which are being carried out in the four young countries, after the liquidation of Portuguese colonialism, also brought to the church the need to acquire a new appearance which will correspond to the social evolution of the peoples of these countries.

"It is the revolutionary transformations which are taking place in our countries which have made the Maputo meeting more profitable. We have acted on specific questions, unlike what happened in 1979 at the Luanda conference, where we did not even know one another," declared Bishop Emilio de Carvalho.

The representative of the United Methodist Church in Angola referred later to the fact that the churches of these countries existed until a short time ago within a capitalist system to which they were conditioned both socially and economically. According to him, the revolutionary process in Angola and Mozambique in particular demands that the churches today exist within their own context.

"Our churches are realizing new existence within the revolutionary system, they are acquiring a new dynamism, a new attitude for relating to the process. One of the aspects taken up at this conference which deserved particular attention from the participants was with respect to the present situation in southern Africa. We declare our solidarity with the struggle of the oppressed South African people," Bishop Emilio de Carvalho declared.

The conference of the churches, as the churchmen declared, also demanded the liberation of the leader Nelson Mandela and of other combatants imprisoned because of their identification with the cause of liberty and they called upon all the Christian communities in the world to actively support the struggle of the oppressed peoples.

12,116
CSO: 4742/23

HOTELS RESERVED FOR RESIDENTS, CLOSED TO PUBLIC

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] The Tivoli Hotel and the Turismo Hotel, in Maputo, are closed to the public, their services being limited exclusively to the use of residents. A note distributed by the CIT [Center for Information and Tourism] ascribes the adoption of this measure to the "lack of discipline" which has been observed in those two hotels.

The note sent by the CIT to those two hotels says that public access, "in addition to inconveniencing the residents, also causes over-utilization of the facilities and a bad atmosphere and permits the exploitation of the residents."

In a conversation with Mario Trindade, the director of the CIT, we learned that the lack of discipline referred to above is a question of noise, drinking, prostitution and other problems which affect the security of the residents themselves..." and the hotels are completely full of cooperants!"--he added.

He also said that in addition to that the CIT was aware of the illegal monetary transactions taking place in the above-mentioned establishments, which it considers a rather delicate problem. Concerning the over-utilization of hotel facilities, Mario Trindade told us that the facilities were designed for a certain number of persons. The indiscriminate admission policy has caused the hotels to be always full of people. The residents have complained because this is not what they want and they don't know where to go because the facilities are always full of people--he declared.

"In my opinion, a hotel is a hotel, it is for the residents and their guests. It is not for the public"--that official declared, and immediately added "all the hotels have the possibility of maintaining rooms for domestic service as well as for outside service, that is, for the public and the residents."

The managers of those hotels, when they were contacted, gave their opinions on the subject.

Mr Amadeu, manager of the Turismo Hotel, began by saying: "The director of the CIT telephoned last Monday to ask what my idea was on the matter. I replied that I thought it was better to have a meeting to study the benefits of the measure. After that proposal for a meeting, we received the communique on Tuesday. They are orders and they must be obeyed."

In his opinion he believes that to make this measure effective it is necessary to raise the prices for residents or to do something to maintain the earlier receipts.

Asked about possible cases of lack of discipline which have been observed in his hotel Mr Amadeu declared that cases of attempted assault had occurred and cases of burglary of residents' rooms which were stopped by hotel militiamen.

There were also cases of ladies going to the hotel looking for lovers among the residents. "The militiamen even found women from outside in residents' rooms," he said.

The militiamen of the Hotel Turismo, according to the manager, are workers in the same hotel working in several sectors of the hotel in coordination with the First Police Squadron.

In his turn, Gil Mabote, a man connected with the management of the Tivoli Hotel, limited himself to saying that he did not know the reasons for the prohibition and that a diminution in the receipts of the hotel had been observed since the measure went into effect.

12,116

CSO: 4742/23

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN DONATION--A donation that includes records, magnetic tapes, books and a film was made yesterday by Bulgaria to the Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity (AMASP). It was handed over by the Bulgarian charge d'affaires in Maputo, Mitodi Dinkov. In a brief speech, Mitodi Dinkov said that "we have made this small donation to express our gratitude for the extraordinary and brilliant way in which the FRELIMO and the democratic mass organizations organized the celebrations related to the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state in Mozambique." In his reply, the secretary general of the AMASP affirmed that he was receiving the donation with pleasure, since it came from a brotherly country. He added that "we hope that contacts such as these will not lose any of their strength, since they originated in the armed struggle." Our country was represented in the celebration of that anniversary by Mario Machungo, member of the permanent political committee. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Oct 81 p 8]

ONJ ELECTED TO OIJ PRESIDIUM--The National Organization of Mozambican Newsmen (ONJ) was elected to the presidium of the International Organization of Newsmen (OIJ) at the ninth congress in Moscow that ended yesterday. The ONJ was represented by Leite Vasconcelos, member of its executive secretariate and director general of Radio Mozambique. A total of 18 African newsmen's organizations participated in this congress. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Oct 81 p 8]

FISH SHORTAGE--The people's concern in acquiring foodstuffs enlivens every day the central market. But there was no fish yesterday. There were tomatoes, but no potatoes or onions. There was cabbage and lettuce, but only the very lucky got kale. It is no use even looking for fish and shrimp. The tables that were once intended for the sale of seafood have been empty for quite a few months. It is not known what has happened to the well-known market women who used to sell fish. They may have lost their jobs. There are some who say that whenever these women received any fish, they sell it on the outside, where there is no price control. Since prices are rigorously controlled within the market, it is always better to transact business elsewhere. The GOAM [department in charge of supplies] has become aware of this situation and has decided to suspend deliveries of fish to certain sectors, while the best method to straighten out the situation is being studied at the moment. Dried fish was available yesterday. A lot of people purchased it, even while complaining about what they thought was a very high price. Potatoes are another product that rarely appears. The central market had practically nothing to sell yesterday. The baskets gradually leaving the market were all empty. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 81 p 2]

PORTUGUESE METEOROLOGICAL COOPERATION--Various programs of scientific cooperation in the field of meteorology have been implemented between the Mozambique Meteorological Service and the National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics of Portugal. This cooperation is taking place in a spirit of friendship and mutual assistance. The director general and the deputy director of this institute, Professor Luis Mendes Victor and Dr Fernando Pastor respectively, are now in our country. Professional training is one of the sectors of this cooperation. The Portuguese institute is training without charge three Mozambican technicians, two of whom are suppose to return to Mozambique in March 1982 after a 3-year period of training in Portugal. These technicians are being trained in agro-meteorology and weather forecasting. The third one is attending a 3-year course on seismology. Cooperation between the two scientific institutions has led to a number of meetings on the earth's magnetic field, on seismology and on solar radiation. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Oct 81 p 1]

ZAMBEZIA TOURIST CENTER DEVELOPMENT--An important construction project is taking place in the province of Zambezia. It will be the Zalala beach tourist complex, and it is expected that it will be completed at the end of this year. The implementation of this important socio-economic project is being conducted by the "Organizacao Lopes," which has so far already spent 2 million meticals. This project is aimed at turning the Zalala beach area, one of the most beautiful in Mozambique, self-sufficient and able to offer tourist facilities. It has come about on the initiative of Antonio Lopes, a private businessman, who stated that it will foster the development of domestic tourism; moreover, if satisfactorily supported and cared for, it could create the opportunity to earn hard currency from foreign tourists. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Oct 81 p 8]

STUDENT ABROAD COMPLAINS--A number of questions about the Mozambican mail services compel me to write to TEMPO magazine. I am a young Mozambican in the GDR. Through this letter, I would like to know from far away what is happening with our mail. How many days in flight does a letter take from the GDR to Mozambique? I am one of the 1,000 young Mozambicans on this continent; we all write and our families have not received our letters for 5 months. Is it possible that the plane transporting the mail has not yet landed in Mozambique? Or are the letters left to "rot" in the warehouses of our mail service? Dear readers, we cannot let our warehouses remain clean on the outside and dirty inside with [undelivered] letters! We must all be vigilant in this fight. Greetings to all the people. [Signed] Gildo Paiva Timbe, Mozambican student in the GDR. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 18 Oct 81 pp 50-51]

YUGOSLAV DONATION--Through its embassy in Maputo, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has made a donation to Mozambique's Foreign Affairs Ministry; valued at 1,500 contos, the gift is to aid victims of the drought and consists mainly of textile products. They will be shipped to the port of Maputo on a Yugoslav ship and are exempt from any duties. The donation came out of the Yugoslav Solidarity Fund for support to developing countries. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Oct 81 p 12] 6362

THREE LEVEL SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT OPPOSED

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Jonathan Sam: "The Ethnic System Will Not Work"]

[Text] During a meeting of the Namibia Educational Forum last night Attorney Brian O'Linn stated that it is one thing to recognize ethnicity, but it is another to make that the basis of a system which does not work.

O'Linn was taking part in a heated debate which followed a lecture about Proclamation AG-8 presented by Fred Visagie, the director of the Central Personnel Institution.

Visagie's discussion of the advantages of AG-8, which provides for the installation of a system of representative authorities for the various ethnic groups, prompted most of the reaction.

Dr Kenneth Abrahams shared O'Linn's views saying that he fails to find anything which could be of such great importance, within a population group, as to render a political system built upon such a group as an absolute necessity. According to him the needs of the community are not divergent enough to justify a three-level government.

He said: "To give an example, there are no essential differences in the health needs of the various groups."

In discussing AG-8 Visagie said that the present system of government in the South-West is not one of homelands, but rather that of "group governments" which is peculiar to the South-West.

"The advantages of group governments, in contrast with district governments, is that it gives power to the representative authorities to provide services to members of its population group, even though such groups may be located in any part of the country." According to him this also has the advantage of providing solutions for problems which are peculiar to the group and could be of a sensitive nature; such problems to be resolved by the representative authority of that group without interference from outside and in accordance with the customs and traditions of the group in question.

He also stated that the system of group-governments is the natural alternative for regional governments because the policy of "homelands" has been rejected by the majority of the inhabitants of the South-West.

"The people of the country decided on the system, but it is not being forced upon those groups who do not wish to accept it. The system provides that people may reside wherever they wish and still be served by their representative authorities, whereas this will not be the case under a system of district government." So stated Visagie.

Although he said that members of the various representative authorities must act responsibly in claiming second level governmental functions, he recognized the situation where certain authorities are now in difficulty due to the fact that they have allotted funds, intended for drought aid, in an irresponsible manner. He said: "But, ultimately it is up to the voters to determine whether their representatives are sufficiently qualified to govern."

Attorney O'Linn expressed the opinion that the system will lead to general chaos and continuous confusion, because it is based on racial elements.

Visagie, too, recognized the fact that it could be difficult for this system to work in many respects.

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CSO: 4701/7

FAILURE TO FUSE TWO PARTIES ENCOURAGES COLORED LABORITES

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 21 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Jonathan Sam: "Point of Technicality Prevents Two Party Fusion"]

[Text] A "technical consideration" prevented the dissolution of the Liberal Party of Mr A. J. F. Kloppers this weekend for the purpose of fusing it with the new Democratic People's Party founded this week by the supporters of Joey Julius, a member of the Ministerial Council.

Julius, who was suspended as leader of the Labor Party 3 months ago, was elected as the leader of the new party.

Julius told DIE SUIDWESTER that there is, however, a written agreement which binds the two parties to collaborate for all times.

Reportedly, legal advice had been obtained with respect to the two parties' fusion. According to this advice the Liberal Party would have had no right to appoint a member in the event of a vacancy in the Legislative Assembly, because the new party, of which Kloppers and his party would have become a part, had not participated in the elections of 1980. This would have given the Labor Party the opportunity of appointing an uncontroversial candidate in the event of a vacancy such as now exists in the Legislative Assembly following the resignation of Mr J. Bok, the former chairman of the Legislative Assembly.

Following its foundation the Democratic Peoples Party also addressed a strong plea to the administrator general to call for a general election among the coloreds for the purpose of filling in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr Bok. According to Mr Julius this election would be used as a test "to show that the majority of the coloreds reject the ruling Labor Party of Barney Barnes. He also said that if such a by-election were to be allowed, as stipulated by Proclamation AG-8, the Liberal Party would not appoint a candidate but would throw their weight behind the Democratic Peoples Party for the purpose of opposing the Laborites.

According to Mr Julius the Democratic Peoples Party - Liberal Party combination would gain more than 90 percent of the votes in a by-election.

While excitement and expectancy prevails among the coloreds over the founding of the new party, the leader of the Labor Party, Barney Barnes, labeled the party's foundation as "another political abortion."

This morning Barnes said that founding the new party was an artificial political effort which has failed because the people failed to respond to it. Moreover, he felt that the failure to name the party as the Workers Liberation Party is an indication that they cannot achieve a breakthrough with the name of "workers" because the colored community stands in close ranks behind the Labor Party.

Barnes went on to say: "The fact that Mr Kloppers does not wish to dissolve his party is a clear indication that he has seen the danger signs clearly."

He wished "a speedy demise" to the new party, because that is going to happen anyway.

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CSO: 4701/7

SWAPO VICTORY UNLIKELY DUE TO INSUFFICIENT LOCAL SUPPORT

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 24 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Nel Marais of the Political Science Department, University of Pretoria: "SWAPO Will Have No Easy Victory"]

[Text] As already pointed out by Mao Tse-Tung, insurgents must try to obtain the support of the population, because it is through this that they can obtain food, a hiding place and information...the three things which are absolutely necessary for the insurgents' ability to survive.

So, against this background, what is the situation in South-West Africa? First of all the war in South-West Africa is limited mainly to the northern border area. Consequently SWAPO does not have the opportunity of making contact with the entire population. Efforts at intimidating the population by armed action and propaganda consequently have an influence on only a portion of the population. SWAPO seldom succeeds in penetrating very far south into South-West Africa and the small groups that do come into South-West Africa are soon caught or killed. Thus SWAPO cannot play a "positive" role in South-West Africa. It is not in any position to provide services to the population; neither can it make any claims of exercising any administrative and governing functions in South-West Africa.

As far as the people of the South-West are concerned SWAPO's role is therefore limited to that of a revolutionary insurgent. Moreover, SWAPO realizes that it will be able to obtain "support" from the population through violence and intimidation. This appears clear from the fact that SWAPO is in no way limiting its attacks to military or economic targets, but often attacks the black civilian population, perpetrating murders.

On the other hand the security forces have the opportunity of playing a very positive role. Naturally their most important function is and continues to be the protection of the population against terroristic actions, but there are many other tasks which they can perform. In practice one also finds that the security forces are instrumental in training programs, health services, etc. By assuming these tasks the population can realize that the security forces are not carrying out suppressive actions, but they are in reality seeing to the security and well being of the people.

To insure that these types of actions are really successful the political leaders of South-West Africa must constantly point them out to the population. The attention of the people must be drawn to the fact that SWAPO wants to try to provide

"freedom" for them through violence, while the political parties in South-West Africa and the security forces are offering them freedom which is not based on intimidation, but on political, economic and social development. If this is done then SWAPO not only can be defeated militarily, but also politically.

The actions of the South African armed forces and of the regional forces of the South-West in the course of the past 3 weeks have again clearly underscored the fact that SWAPO is relatively ineffective from the military point of view.

Although the organization possesses highly sophisticated weapons supplied by the communist block and many of its members are also undergoing training abroad, the South African armed forces and the South-West Africa forces are succeeding in holding down this insurgency war at a very low level of intensity and our forces have the necessary military capabilities of going over the border and destroying SWAPO bases in Angola.

Even SWAPO's efforts at concealing its own defeats, by way of its propaganda abroad, and pretending that it is actually militarily very effective and successful, are attaining limited results.

Nevertheless, regardless of all these facts the idea that SWAPO will yet win an election in South-West Africa is often encountered not only abroad but also in the republic and in South-West Africa itself. Probably one of the most important reasons for this is the fact that in the past decade there have been "victories" for three terrorist organizations in Southern Africa, namely: FRELIMO in Mozambique, the MPLA in Angola and the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe.

However, events in the above three countries cannot be regarded as indications that SWAPO will triumph in South-West Africa in view of the fact that there are important differences between the situations. In Angola and in Mozambique, for example, the terrorist organizations attained a "victory" mainly as a result of political events in Portugal and not as a result of political or military actions in these colonies by the terrorists.

The thing which is really of great interest is the problem of support on the part of the local population. Whether the conflict is mainly a terrorist or guerrilla warfare is not of decisive importance. In both instances insurgents will try to obtain the support of the population and in so doing deprive the government of its basis of power.

Efforts are constantly made in trying to persuade the population that the government is suppressing and exploiting it. The support of the population is, moreover, sought not just for political reasons, in other words, not merely for the purpose of combatting the government's influence. The insurgents must obtain the support of the population for very practical considerations.

DISAPPOINTING CANADIAN ATTITUDE ON CUBAN TROOPS IN ANGOLA

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 24 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Canada and Cuba"]

[Text] Canada is undeniably a Western country and nobody has any doubts about this.

However, the "Westernness" of any country comes under serious suspicion when, as Canada has done, such a country assumes the point of view, and announces it in the United Nations, that the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola ought not to be a condition for the peaceful solution of the South-West Africa question.

In the first place the point of view should have been that the Cubans must get out of Angola whether or not the settlement of the South-West question is under discussion.

What do they want there? What does a country on the other side of the ocean have to do with the maintenance of a certain government in another country?

It wouldn't be so bad if this had to do simply with the maintenance of a certain government, but the fact is that the certain government in question is a disciple of Russian expansionism...as is also Cuba.

In the second place the South-West has a democratic government party which need not be bought by the West, but whose democratic tendency is completely above suspicion.

We are a Western ally second to none in the continent of Africa.

Yet Canada says that the Red Wolf can simply stay in peace above our northern border.

This is ironical!

7964

CSO: 4701/8

REASONS WHY INDEPENDENCE IN 1983 IS A PREMATURE DREAM

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 22 Sep 81 p 6

[Article by J. A. Engelbrecht: "Independence in '83 Appears To Be Quite Impossible"]

[Text] Since last Friday certain sections of the South African press have come out with long drawn out reports dealing with the so-called "secret" meeting between Chester Crocker, of the United States, and a South African team of officials which included Danie Hough. There is broad speculation that the group, which has been meeting in Zurich since Sunday, has been discussing a plan for giving independence to the South-West in January 1983.

According to South African press reports the South African team led by Dr Brand Fourie is believed to be asking for clarification of the American proposals, including the target date of 1 January 1983 for the independence.

The Americans have indicated that the South Africans asked for this conference in Zurich.

South African newspapers have also reported that another thing to be discussed at the Zurich conference is an agreement between South Africa and SWAPO which would include guarantees on human rights...an agreement which must be concluded before an election under the supervision of the United Nations.

On the basis of what the Americans and South Africans will have hatched out between Sunday and today, the South African cabinet will then have to make certain decisions which must contain answers to the Western Powers for their meeting due to begin in New York on Thursday.

Thereafter, organizing the settlement plan in accordance with UN resolution 435 will get underway. The plan must last for at least 8 months - and then Uhuru on 1 January 1983!

The great optimism over this is certainly not being shared in all circles. At this stage it is absolutely unclear how an election under the supervision of the United Nations can take place so that there can be independence on 1 January 1983. Not unless the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) or SWAPO or both of them throw in the towel with respect to everything they have stood up for until now...but there are no indications that either of them are going to do this.

Let's take a glance at the record.

At the January 1981 Geneva Conference, Administrator General Danie Hough spilled the milk way ahead of time by saying that according to paragraph 19 of Dr Waldheim's report (S/14266), which dealt with the question of mutual trust, it is not necessary to hold further discussions on the date on which Resolution 435 is to be implemented.

Mr Hough did this after the DTA had set a number of conditions for carrying on further talks on implementation, but most of these conditions have not yet been met.

For example, the DTA had asked that Mr Maarti Ahtisaari resign as the UN commissioner for Namibia before he could come to the South-West to play the part of arbitrator. He has not yet given up this position.

In addition the DTA demanded that the United Nations stop recognizing SWAPO as the only representative of the people of the South-West. The United Nations has not yet done this and this holy cloak hung over the shoulders of SWAPO is still there.

The DTA had furthermore asked that the United Nations stop providing financial help to SWAPO. This has not yet been done and as of this moment millions from the United Nations treasury and from its related organizations are going to SWAPO.

The DTA had also asked for an "adequate time period," and Dirk Mudge in particular for a "reasonable time," to follow the United Nations' confession of these sins, in the course of which it must provide proof of its impartiality.

Mr Mudge and the DTA have, moreover, asked for an equal status for the DTA with SWAPO in the General Assembly and in the Security Council, but the United Nations has failed to budge on this and just recently Peter Kalangula and Dr Bennie Africa have been refused access to the Security Council and the General Assembly to present their cases.

The DTA has furthermore stated repeatedly, and it is still asserting, that no implementation of any settlement plan or solution of the South-West Africa problem is possible without its collaboration.

Mindful of these things it is impossible to imagine how there can soon be any agreement on the part of the DTA for the implementation of Resolution 435, unless a couple of diplomatic miracles happen. If there is to be independence on 1 January 1983 the settlement plan in accordance with Resolution 435 must be enacted in March/April of the following year at the latest.

But how is it possible to get rid of all these DTA objections before that time?... Even if you consider the fact that Mr Mudge very recently stated that he thinks it is realistic to talk about an election between 12 and 18 months from now.

And where does SWAPO stand? Nujoma's most recent official statements make it clear that not one jot or tittle of the original Resolution 435 must be changed.

Just a week ago he and his henchmen came out saying that they are not interested in constitutional guarantees applicable to a parliament which must be constituted after the elections.

Nujoma will not allow any monitoring of his bases in Angola during such an election.

Thus under the present circumstances it is not very clear how Dr Chester Crocker's crystal ball can predict independence on 1 January 1983. After all there must also be time to organize the independence feast!

But with the bloody nose which SWAPO and its fellow travelers recently got in Angola and the world in which South Africa now finds itself...who knows!

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CSO: 4701/8

ANGOLA FORCING VITAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS, MEASURES

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 25 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] The way Angola's beastly neighborliness is causing South-West Africa/Namibia to scramble for water and drive up its cost by millions of rand began to unfold little by little at a Wednesday afternoon meeting of the Grootfontein farmers meeting which was attended by a member of the Ministerial Council and the Secretary for water affairs.

Hope for the future is now being placed on the Kavango River in a project which will cost about 100 million rand and designed to get the water from the river to flow directly into a channel which will serve the central, eastern and possibly even the west coast areas. The entire water supply plan's estimated cost runs up to 230 million rand.

A possibility, which has degenerated into a bone of contention, is to currently draw water for the channel from the Karstfeld watershed of Grootfontein. Farmers in this aspiring agricultural community are refusing outright to provide water.

In the area of water and power supply H. J. von Hase, a member of the Ministerial Council, pointed out what good things could result from a good relationship with Angola. According to existing agreements Angola may now draw Kunene River water from the upper side of the Ruacana Falls and South-West Africa/Namibia can harness only the water on the lower side of the falls of the border river.

The result of this is that South-West Africa/Namibia has to draw water from hundreds of meters below and then has to pump it up to the higher ground levels with resulting astronomical costs.

With respect to a possible drawing from the Orange, Von Hase said that the border lies at the high watermark of the northern bank and consequently South-West Africa/Namibia does not have a natural share of the water.

He said: "The water from the border river is a national asset for all of us and consequently this asset must be distributed most advantageously for all."

Von Hase called the border river the most important source of water for South-West Africa/Namibia saying that it is necessary to differentiate between personal and national interests.

With respect to irrigation possibilities he stated that, besides, the Hardap-Scheme irrigation is uneconomical in the South-West.

The government is expected to provide water to municipalities, mines, etc.

River waters are public waters and permits are necessary to draw water from rivers such as the Swakop, the Vis, Kunene, Kavango and Orange.

An example of private water is that found on farms and is available to farmers. In such instances farmers can be forbidden from drawing too much water.

In addition there are managed private sources of water in regions such as Stampriet, Grootfontein, Omaruru, Windhoek and Gobabis. In these areas it is possible to drill for water only under permits. There the Department of Water Affairs has certain rights which it can utilize in the national interest. In such instances compensation is up for discussion.

He referred to regions where there exists a surplus of private water and the government's rights in this respect...rights which go as far as dispropriation.

The northeast water bearing region for Windhoek, the central area and even Gobabis and the western scheme for the coastal regions and Rossing represent the two great water projects on which work is now being done. Without these there will be no future for South-West Africa/Namibia.

As for irrigation he said that only the Caprivi area has enough water for this.

Jan Jordaan, the secretary for the Water Affairs Department, said that it is wrong to say that the northeast water-bearing area is intended for Windhoek only. The water will probably be distributed further east, south and west. The water must be provided in order to stabilize the unstable internal sources.

The first phase of the project consists of the Von Bach, Swakoppoort and Omatako dams. The central water sources are already being utilized up to 90 percent, but there is a 10 percent instability element. The internal sources can be stabilized through the utilization of antional water.

Due to the fact that at the present time the Kunene project is at an impasse he mentioned the possibility that the water from the northeast watershed can also be distributed to the west coast.

He compared the disagreement over the building of the canal to the dissatisfaction that also arose over the building of a road. Such projects infringe upon the existing order of things. However, a route must be followed and the most direct one is the least expensive.

He assured farmers that they would be consulted for seeing to it that their positions on the building of the canal will be the same. According to Mr Jordaan agreements have already been made with the first 18 farmers along the 2 starting points of the canal.

Mr Jordaan said that 40 meters will be cleared open over the route to be covered by the canal. This will be fenced off and the Department of Water Affairs will not transpass beyond that area.

He stated that in 1975-76 Grootfontein was declared a groundwater area for the purpose of protecting the farmers.

[There was] one "I protect myself" vote.

He went on to say that the drawing of water by mines in the north is being watched constantly and control is being exercised where, in the opinion of the Department of Water Affairs, too much water is being drawn on farms.

With respect to the drawing of water from the Grootfontein area Jordaan said that this will apply only to surplus water over a period of 5 to 6 years. Thereafter a connection will be made with the Kavango River.

After the connection with the Kavango River is made there will be no more drawing of water, except for the upkeep of the installations.

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CSO: 4701/8

BRIEFS

WCC AIDS SWAPO--The World Council of Churches has announced a new series of special grants valued at 557,650 rand pursuant to its plan "to fight racism" and has granted the biggest share of the money to SWAPO. The objective of the recent South African incursion in Angola, SWAPO, will receive 118,750 rand "for administrative and legal expenses in the South-West and broadcasting and administrative costs in the four countries bordering the South-West." The remaining rants, valued at 438,900 rand, will go to 46 organizations in 17 countries. The program has caused agitation among the council's 300 non-Catholic member churches. Last month the Salvation Army became the first member to withdraw its membership from the council, because the council is supporting guerrilla organizations in South Africa. [Text] [Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 23 Sep 81 p 4] 7964

CSO: 4701/7

NIGER

EFFECT OF IMF, U.S. AID POLICIES ON BUDGET NOTED

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 287, 28 Sep 81 pp 4-5

[Article by Abdoulaye Boureima]

[Excerpts] The budget adopted for the current year by the council of ministers--Fr CFA 93,853,819,000--even though it is up from last year--comes at a time when the price of uranium is declining, the dollar is fluctuating and inflation subjects our modest national resources to the harsh ordeal of economic recession.

Indeed, one should praise the efforts made by the state to provide for the continuation of various projects in the field of schools, health, rural development and water works, and one should not lose sight of the sacrifices made by the governmental authorities to provide an increased budget, on the one hand, and to insure that the people, whose purchasing power declines more every day, are not left at the trough of the wave.

Nevertheless, if the state has made this commitment despite the meagerness of its resources, it was assuredly in order to sharpen the awareness of all Nigeriens of the difficult international situation and lead them to confront the problems head-on with sound management involving the utmost in strictness and austerity. Our survival depends on it...in an economic sense, because 1982 will not be an easy year. Some global economics experts are predicting that Africa, because it is caught up in the cycle of deficits and debt, will plunge deeper and deeper into "crisis, and has no hope of extricating itself in the short term."

The economic projections are thus very pessimistic. Even the latest forecasts of the IMF seem gloomy, especially as regards African countries like Niger which do not produce oil. Now if one realizes that the price of certain products like oil and equipment goods is going to keep increasing, then one should not be surprised on reading the IMF study published under the title "World Economic Outlook." This veritable cry of alarm published by the IMF and dedicated to "the non-oil-producing underdeveloped countries" notes that "it is highly probable that internal as well as external problems...and especially the latter are going to get even more serious, and that a sizable number of countries will have to cope for a long period of time with a strained external payments situation."

How can such a situation be remedied? The IMF document suggests two possibilities:

The first scenario involves a "mild recovery in the economy, a dampening of inflation in the Western countries and stability in real terms in the price of oil."

The consequence: the deficit on current transactions of non-oil-producing countries will increase, to reach the \$140 billion mark in 1985.

Given the size of this deficit, the various African countries who come under this category will have to increase the level of their external borrowing, while taking into account the limitations of financing and reduction in their reserve assets.

The second scenario assumes the continuation of weak economic growth in the Western countries, along with a situation in which developing countries will have to sustain their own debt burden and thus further reduce their rate of economic growth, which in light of current conditions may be less than the 4 percent shown this year.

Either way, no one considers the possibility that the balance of payments adjustment programs designed by the IMF for the "developing countries" could be called into question on the grounds that this international organization, whose economic thinking is far too monetarist, seems to act only on financial aggregates, that is on instruments of budgetary policy.

The IMF in particular calls on countries that desire its help to make cuts in the level of public expenditures, and thereby alter their distribution in favor of the key development sectors.

Now Niger is not in fact of the opinion that the best way to reduce the imbalances is to grant further public assistance, to which some Fr CFA 40 billion will be dedicated this year. In reality, if the state has chosen to play a big part in public assistance, that only proves that the CMS [Supreme Military Council] and the government are preaching persistence in the policy of social justice; it also proves--by allowing certain sectors such as national education, rural development, health, national defense and planning to maintain a flexible rate of expansion--that the authorities have taken the right step.

One understands and realizes this is so when one considers that in Niger, as we are accustomed to say, we have learned to "prepare for the unpredictable." This is why we should appreciate the sacrifices made this year by the state to increase the budget. This is why we should once again praise its efforts, while keeping in mind that the present very difficult situation does impose a certain budgetary discipline on us. And it was not without obvious reason that the acting minister of finance said last week that "the budget is everyone's concern" and that "officials in the various agencies owe it to themselves to provide further proof of their vigilance and strictness."

When one realizes that very often money is acquired by dint of incredible acrobatics and at a rate of interest that is...high, one has a better understanding of the import of that appeal for greater parsimony. It is in our own interest, since 1982 will be a really difficult year.

The big offensive recently launched by the United States may exacerbate the situation. That offensive centers around a theme on which the U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, elaborated last week at the United Nations: "Less official aid and increased reliance on enterprise and the private sector." This idea was very favorably received by the new head of the World Bank, who like General Haig considers that "the new strategy of the United States is to encourage poor countries to rely more on trade and private investment than on direct aid for their development."

The United States secretary of state even thinks that "a massive transfer of funds from the developed countries to the developing countries is not realistic." If one must add to that the opposition of Ronald Reagan, the President of the United States, to "any increase in the capital of the IMF as well as any new allocation of Special Drawing Rights [SDR's]" to the 141 member countries of the IMF, one has a perfectly clear understanding of this economic philosophy only a month in advance of the Cancun summit on the North-South dialogue!

9516

CSO: 4719/86

NIGER

WFP AID PLAN TO HELP BUILD CEREAL STOCK

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 1 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] An operational plan for the implementation of a project to regulate prices and for support of a proposed cereals reserve stock was signed yesterday at the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation by His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Mr Daouda Diallo, and Mr Wanis Semerdjian, a representative of the World Food Program [WFP].

The assistance from the WFP is to help the government create a reserve stock of 18,000 tons of cereals (sorghum or millet) over a period of 4 years, by means of direct shipments from abroad or through trade and local purchases.

The WFP agrees to provide the government of Niger 18,000 tons of sorghum or millet, of which 50 percent is to be delivered to Niamey, 25 percent to Tahoua and 25 percent to Agadez, for a total value (including the cost of shipment and administration) of an estimated U.S. \$5,965,000, or around Fr CFA 1.73 billion.

The 18,000 tons provided by the WFP will become a part of a regulative stock and will be utilized solely to stabilize cereal prices through adjustments in supply and demand when prices rise or decline.

9516

CSO: 4719/86

JAPAN TO PROVIDE AID TO FISHING INDUSTRY

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 1 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] The Japanese mission to draw up the basic plans for a network of cold storage units for the fishing industry is continuing its discussions with Senegalese authorities, and yesterday it was received by the secretary of state for maritime fishing.

The mission, composed of six members, has come to make an on-the-scene assessment of the program to build fishing infrastructure and equipment which the secretary of state for maritime fishing proposed to the Japanese authorities during his trip to Japan last July.

The proposal has been approved by the Japanese side, which promised to send a mission to Senegal to discuss it in more detail with our country's authorities and to visit locales where the refrigerating units are to be established (Matam and Bakel).

It must be noted that this is not the first time Japan has gotten involved with Senegal. This is its third project, for it already provided equipment and ships, piroque [boat] motors, fishing net and sailor's outfits to Senegal, before financing refrigeration units at Bambey and Louga.

Taking into account the quality of the equipment received and our partner's willingness, Japan was thus contacted a third time for the financing of a refrigeration project and the acquisition of boats and fishing equipment. The cost, which will be financed in grant form, is estimated at around Fr CFA 720 million.

Senegalese authorities, according to D'Sogui Diouf, director of oceanography and maritime fishing, are especially enthusiastic about this mission, because Japan has always provided high-quality assistance to our country, because of its vast experience in the maritime field. Senegal would like to profit from that experience as much as possible.

This exemplary cooperation is of special value for small-scale fishing venture, a sector which should be gradually expanded. Japan's assistance in this sector runs from providing boats, fishing equipment, sailors' outfits, and signal buoys for the ships to see to our country, to the purchase of refrigerated trucks for better marketing of fish products in the Senegalese interior.

The Japanese mission, during its visit which concludes 12 October, will visit the cold storage installation at Bambey before going to Matam and Bakel. In Dakar it will also visit SENEPESCA [expansion unknown/ (a joint Senegalese-Japanese company) and the port of Dakar.

BRIEFS

PRC FINANCING AGREEMENTS--"Chinese authorities have agreed to finance Dakar's 60,000-seat stadium as well as the Bignona dam." That statement was made by Mr Amadou Cisse Dia, president of the national assembly, upon his return from Beijing, where he headed a Senegalese parliamentary delegation invited to the People's Republic of China. According to Dr Amadou Cisse Dia, accords on these two projects will be signed in November by Senegalese and Chinese authorities. The president of the national assembly then praised China as "a courageous country which is solving its own problems with the help of its great people." Dr Amadou Cisse Dia then explained that the People's Republic of China wants to have solid relations with developing countries. In fact, said President Amadou Cisse Dia, China considers itself a developing country and does not grant exclusive rights to anyone, which is a fundamental position, the president of the national assembly remarked. We could appreciate the strength of the relations between our two countries by the warmth and quality of the welcome given us at Beijing and Shanghai, said Dr Amadou Cisse Dia in conclusion. He also thanked the Pakistani authorities who had given him a warm welcome during his refuelling stop at Karachi. [Excerpts] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 29 Sep 81 p 3] 9516

CSO: 4719/88

KAMARA-TAYLOR, APC SUPPORT UNIFIED KOREA

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 12 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Second Vice-President C. A. Kamara-Taylor, has again pledged that the All-People's Congress will continue its support to all progressive organisations working towards the reunification of North and South Korea without any outside interference.

In a message to President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea (DPRK) to mark the 36th Anniversary of the Workers Party, Mr Kamara-Taylor said that it has been the government's consistent policy to support the efforts of Koreans in their struggle to reunify their fatherland.

The Second Vice President who is President of the Sierra Leone/DPRK Friendship Society said in the message:

"The Workers' Party and the people of Korea have entered a new stage of revolutionary development and had made great advancement in carrying out the Juche Revolution.

"We in Sierra Leone continue to follow with keen interest the great role which the DPRK had played and continue to play in the Non-Aligned Movement as well as its contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the new emerging countries."

Mr Kamara-Taylor renewed his profound gratitude to President Kim Il Sung for the help and assistance the people of Sierra Leone had received since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

He thanked the Society for its endeavours in helping to cement that relationship and wished President Kim Il Sung continued strength, wisdom and fortitude to continue to lead his people to greater success.

CSO: 4700/160

BOMBALI CHIEFS PLAN ON LARGE SCALE RICE FARMING

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 13 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

[Text]

PLANS have been drawn up for chiefdoms in Bombali Central Constituency to set up large rice farms next year. The three Paramount Chiefs in the Constituency are spearheading the plans.

Under the plan, competitive farming will be organised at which trophies and prizes will be offered to individuals, groups and chiefdoms with the highest production.

As an eye-opener, a farmer of Rogboreh, Alhaji Salu is harvesting his 40-acre rice farm in Sanda Tendaren Chiefdom.

The plans were discussed during the visit of the Minister of Social Welfare and Rural Development, Mr. Thaimu Bangura, in his five-day tour of the constituency.

In a welcome address, the Court Chairman of Gbanti Kamaranka Chiefdom, Mr Samura Kamara, spoke of the Minister's impressive record in serving his constituents.

He said that many roads health centres and schools had been constructed or improved.

Mr Samura Kamara said that Mr Thaimu Bangura's untiring efforts secured adequate supply of rice for the constituency despite the scarcity of the commodity.

The people spoke of the

Minister's gesture in raising a relief fund to aid the victims of the 1980 storm disaster; the hygienic water wells dug in most villages in the constituency; the payment of medical bills for the treatment and cure of over 200 hernia cases, a disease which he hopes to eradicate in that area; the offer of scholarships to over 300 school and college students and his efforts in raising the producer price of tobacco from 35 cents to 55 cents.

CSO: 4700/160

AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT PROSPECTS AIRED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 10 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

/Excerpt/ Prospects for the Australian Government to make capital investments in various industrial projects in this country have been discussed in Melbourne by Sierra Leone delegation to the Commonwealth summit which ended on Wednesday.

Heading the Sierra Leone delegation, Foreign Minister Dr Abdulai Conteh and his counterpart, Australian Foreign Minister, Anthony Streey considered the possibility of Australian assistance to Sierra Leone particularly specialist training in Australia for Sierra Leoneans in the field of Agriculture, Medicine, Veterinary Studies, Geology, Mining and Engineering.

The Australian Agricultural Research Organisation which is international and focuses on tropical research is a relevant body to establish links with the appropriate institutions in Sierra Leone.

While tourism and forest conservation were discussed as further areas for possible cooperation, both sides in the talks also considered the prospects of the Australian government making available, capital investments in this country.

CSO: 4700/160

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

ENVOY CALLS ON INTERIOR MINISTER--The British high commissioner to Sierra Leone, Mr O'Leary, has paid a courtesy call on the minister of interior, S. B. Marah, to congratulate him on his reappointment. During the call, the minister and the envoy discussed matters of mutual interest and highlighted the long-standing cordial relationship which continues to exist between Sierra Leone and Britain. The minister took the opportunity to express his personal concern to the British high commissioner on the distorted reports about events in Sierra Leone in the British press and the BBC. The high commissioner assured the minister that he had always done his best to correct any inaccuracy appearing in the British media through the British foreign office and he undertook to contact the appropriate authorities in Sierra Leone to obtain factual information which will be read to the British Government as and when the government demands. They also discussed technical assistance by the British Government and agreed that whenever possible, training courses should be organized locally, although in exceptional circumstances, consideration could be given by the British Government for training facilities to be accorded to Sierra Leone's local government officials in British institutions. The British high commissioner also informed Mr Marah of the past and ongoing British Government aid for agriculture and other sectors of the economy. The British Government had recently pledged the sum of 8 million leones for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges throughout the country. [Text] [AB270851 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 27 Oct 81]

GOVERNING COUNCIL NAMED--The names of the governing council of the Central Committee of the All People's Congress elected at the seventh national delegates conference of the party in (Shister), (Kalivilan) chiefdom, Port Loko District, were yesterday officially released by the party secretariat. To chair the council is President Siaka Stevens. He will be assisted by his two vice presidents (?at the post) of vice chairman. Other members elected are the national administrative secretary, Mr E. C. Kamara; tourism minister Dalton Shears, to represent the western area; works minister Edward Kargbo, representing the northern province; Edward Lamin, eastern province; Harold Hanciles, southern province; finance minister Dr S. S. Banya; the attorney general and minister of justice, A. B. Kamara and foreign minister Dr Abdulai Conteh. In addition to the governing council, a 79-member special committee headed by the party's secretary general, Dr Siaka Stevens, assisted by vice chairman S. I. Koroma and C. A. Kamara-Taylor has also been (?elected). [Text] [AB280914 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 28 Oct 81]

NEW ARMY OFFICERS--President Siaka Stevens yesterday urged ten newly Commissioned Specialist Officers of the Republic of Sierra Leone Military Forces to keep up to their responsibility and maintain their standard of discipline. He told the officers "The country look up to you for its safety." The President was addressing the officers when they took the oath of allegiance before him at the State House. Congratulating the officers on their promotion, President Stevens reminded them that they now carried more responsibility than before and asked them to remember that there were people who looked up to them for good examples. The ceremony was witnessed by the Force Commander and Minister of State Brigadier J.S. Momoh, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr J.E. Laverse, the Commander of the First Battalion Colonel Sheku Tarawali, Colonel A. E. Toronka, Major Sheku Kandeh and the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defence, Alhaji A. Mackie. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 14 Oct 81 pp 1, 8]

OIL EXPLORATION--A Geophysical survey vessel, "VT. W. Nelson," will arrive in Freetown next Monday to continue exploration for oil and gas, according to a release from State House. The visit is the third under the Mobil Oil Corporation's Exploration Project in Sierra Leone. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 12 Oct 81 pp 1, 8]

CSO: 4700/160

ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT FAILS TO ACHIEVE RICE CULTIVATION GOALS

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 16 Oct 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Summary] The council of representatives stated during its session held last week in Zanzibar that rice cultivation objectives during the past harvesting season were not met in the islands as a result of various problems. The junior minister of agriculture of the revolutionary government, Abdullah Rashid, informed the council that the government had relied on all districts in the islands to cultivate a total of 16,072 hectares of rice plants but only 7,873 hectares were cultivated.

This is not a small matter since rice is the main food of the citizens. Because of the importance of rice for the citizens of the islands, the revolutionary government had used millions in foreign exchange every year to import rice. Thus the failure to reach the goal set for rice cultivation means the government must continue to use more foreign exchange to import rice.

The junior minister said that the shortfall in rice cultivation resulted from various problems. These problems must be looked into to see how they can be resolved in order to increase rice production in the islands.

Because, although the government tried to provide incentives like credits for seed and fertilizer, why did only a few people come forward to make use of such credits?

Although many people knew about these credits, it is possible that they were not instructed sufficiently concerning these credits, how to pay them back and the benefits obtainable as a result of these credits.

However, for many years the citizens of the islands have been in the habit of cultivating their small rice fields and these habits have possibly made them unable to see the need for accepting credits and using the many opportunities provided by the government.

In order for the revolutionary government to attain its goal of developing rice cultivation and reducing the burden of rice imports, the past situation must be changed. Farmers must be trained in good agricultural methods which will provide much greater harvests.

CSO: 4749/9

NEED FOR CAMPAIGN TO ATTRACT SISAL CUTTERS STRESSED

Dar es Salaam MZALENDU in Swahili 4 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Summary] The problem of the shortage of youths to cut sisal is continuing to hinder production of this crop. The executive chairman of the Tanzania Sisal Authority [TSA], Shawaji Abdallah, told members of the TSA's board of directors in Tanga the day before yesterday that the shortage of young workers is causing the level of sisal cutting to decline. Also the general manager of the Muheza sisal company, which is a branch of the TSA, Peter Feer, explained that sisal cutters continue to leave work and to engage in the mining of ores in the Mwakijembe area in Muheza District.

The problem of a shortage of young workers to cut sisal is a long-standing one. The TSA chiefs have been talking about this problem since 1974. For some time the situation was very bad and caused the economic importance of this crop to decline.

As a result of this situation it was necessary to start a special campaign to revive the sisal crop in 1979. This campaign involved obtaining sufficient numbers of youths to cut sisal. As a result of the efforts which were made, the situation became better and 1 year after the campaign started, the TSA chiefs noted an increase in sisal production.

Peter Feer mentioned the fact that sisal cutters are leaving their jobs to take up mining but why do some youths not like the work of cutting sisal? In the past complaints were made about the difficult conditions of work in the sisal fields. But the TSA promised at the time to take steps to correct this situation including increasing the income and other benefits of the sisal workers.

It is apparent, however, that a campaign to inform youths about the value of the work and the fact that it is as much respected as any other work needs to be begun. Youths in the villages and members of the Youth Association can help greatly in this campaign.

Sisal is among the crops which are depended on in the effort to develop the national economy. If the production of sisal declines, the effect on the economy will not be negligible.

Along with instructing the youths, the TSA must make certain that working conditions in the sisal fields are improving in order to attract more youths.

CSO: 4749/8

UNION LEADERS SPEAK AT SUVESS CONGRESS

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 2 Sep 81 pp 6-9

[Article: "Tenth SUVESS / Sole Voltan Union of Teachers of Secondary and Higher Education / Congress" /]

[Text] As promised in yesterday's edition, our subject today is again the sessions of the 10th Ordinary Congress of the Sole Voltan Union of Teachers of Secondary and Higher Education (SUVESS), which was given its start last 31 August at the Ouagadougou Labor Exchange without a traditional theme (rather than with a traditional theme, as was reported).

It is the custom -- certainly a wise custom -- to stop from time to time during a long journey and take stock of things. Bowing to tradition, SUVESS, like a responsible organization, decided to stop and take a critical look back as it assessed the results of its various past struggles (rather than mass struggles, as also reported yesterday), by way of approaching a fresh page in its long history, with a distinguished body of political and union officials as witness, including Soumane Toure.

Soumane Toure is the secretary general of the Voltan Trade Union Confederation (CSV), the central with which SUVESS is affiliated. It was in this capacity that he was to speak, wishing the congress participants every success in their deliberations. An indefatigable fighter, always the same, Mr Toure, it will be noted, even at a time that some people describe as a period of social truce, did not deem it necessary to put on kid gloves for anybody's benefit.

"Comrades! The Voltan Trade Union Confederation (CSV), through me, is happy to bring its militant greetings and support to the 10th SUVESS Congress. This 10th Congress, the first to be held since the teachers' long struggle in October and November 1980, will, as you have decided, be an opportunity to make a full assessment of the lessons to be drawn from those struggles, as well as from the work of SUVESS since the struggles. For there is no doubt that, through the scale of forces and the range of the struggles, as well as through the situation prevailing in the unions since 25 November 1980, valuable lessons must be drawn to aid in strengthening and consolidating the SUVESS, the CSV, and Voltan trade unionism.

Comrades, the CSV would like to take the opportunity offered by your 10th Congress to inform SUVESS militants of its satisfaction at the spirit of solidarity and unity that they showed unanimously during the support struggles decided upon by the Voltan Trade Union Confederation in October and November 1980, and for the lofty spirit of sacrifice and unselfishness they displayed when SUVESS decided to engage in an indefinite strike in support of SNEAHV [National Union of African Teachers of Upper Volta] from 29 October 1980 on.

This spirit of unity, solidarity, and unselfishness is an honor to SUVESS and must form the basis of responsible trade unionism, that is to say, one engaged exclusively in the defense of the interests of the workers and the people, without opportunistic scheming and without political allegiance-forming.

This is where we must denounce all those who, during the struggles or in the present situation, outside the unions, in the ranks or in the corridors of government, and in the very heart of our union organizations, claim the right to try to draw this or that Voltan union into postures of compromise or subordination, try to make them lose their independence and their autonomy, or cause them to engage in or stop struggles on order, merely for the sake of their current political schemes.

Unity, solidarity, which are the indispensable conditions for union effectiveness, cannot tolerate isolated efforts in contradiction with union practice and principles.

That is why the BNC [expansion unknown] showed its disapproval as soon as it was informed of the SUVESS and SNEAHV initiative to send the GMRPN [Military Committee for Recovery for National Progress] a letter that that committee looked upon as support, and that it exploited against the CSV.

In Upper Volta's present condition, the independence and autonomy of the union movement are as important as its unity and its cohesion, for this independence and unity will enable our organizations to never lose sight of the fact that their essential role is to defend the interests of their militants, of the workers and people of Upper Volta as a whole, in every circumstance, and whatever the regime may be.

Now, this independence and this autonomy are being threatened today by the various restrictions of union freedom that we have experienced and that we have fought against; restrictions which are incidentally behind the postponement of the original date set for holding this 10th SUVESS Congress.

Union independence and autonomy, as well as the full exercise of union freedoms, are the conditions and the means which enable union organizations to defend the interests of the workers effectively. Respect for them and their defence are thus permanent responsibilities of our organizations and our militants, and we must never, at any time, for reasons of opportunism, anarchism, thoughtless and willful excitement, permit certain elements to give the enemies of unionism

opportunities and easy pretexts for undermining our independence and our autonomy and to attack democratic union freedoms.

It is all the more important today, when union freedoms are still being threatened on one hand, when the cost of living for workers is rising at the rate of two oil increases in less than 4 months, and when numerous union demands are still being ignored, like certain SUVESS demands that go back to its establishment.

Comrades, this is the time for union mobilization, for the strengthening and the consolidation of our organizations, for today, just as yesterday, we shall get no improvement in our living and working conditions except through constant consistent struggle. The CSV therefore wishes you every success in your 10th Congress.

Long live the SUVESS, within an ever-stronger CSV, long live Voltan unionism; comrades, the struggle continues."

Speaking in his turn in his familiar polite but firm and outspoken manner, Anatole Nyameogo, retiring SUVESS secretary general, made this statement:

"Comrades, the 10th SUVESS Congress is being held at a time when the workers and the people are faced with enormous difficulties due to a generalized crisis in capitalistic economy. These difficulties are giving rise to a merciless struggle between those who exploit and those who are exploited. The conflicts are forcing imperialism to invent all sorts of subterfuges to blunt the political awareness of the people. Tricks like these: interminable conferences on the deterioration of exchange rates, on aid to the world's poorest countries, on disarmament, on settlement of the Palestinian problem, etcetera.

It goes without saying that none of these dilatory tactics can stop the growing impoverishment of the popular masses being exploited.

This situation has worsened with Reagan's accession to power in the United States.

In deciding to increase the military might of the United States and its allies, the Reagan administration is trying to terrorize those peoples struggling for their independence and to reactivate the cold war between the super powers. Israel, which has become more arrogant than ever since the Camp David accords, and which enjoys the unconditional support of the United States, is pounding southern Lebanon without a break, and destroys Iraq's nuclear installations with impunity.

In France, the accession to power of a socialist-communist coalition casts a gleam of hope over international relations, especially over France's relations with its former colonies, which are supposed to lose their status as reservoirs of raw materials and outlets reserved for the disposal of capitalist surplus output. Peoples yearning for justice and freedom expect socialist France to begin a qualitative change of direction in its foreign policy as soon as possible, and to honor the ideals of socialism by getting rid of the neo-colonial,

reactionary, imperialistic policy that it had formerly, so that in the western world a voice will be raised that is listened to and respected, and that [France] will take action to promote self-determination, the independence of peoples, and international justice. Of course we Africans must depend first on our own policy, rather than on that of the new team in power in France, to change the nature of the neo-colonial relations that exist between our states and France.

We would like to see the French position recently taken in favor of the Salvadoran opposition, unjustly martyred by a fascist junta put in power by American imperialism, as an indication of fidelity to socialist ideals. All countries yearning for peace and justice must support, in El Salvador, in Chile, all over South America, the progressive forces struggling against puppet regimes being actively upheld by American imperialism so as to safeguard and defend its capitalist interests.

Nearer home, the arrogance of the racist leaders in Pretoria is a permanent challenge to the international community. In fact, at this very moment, in defiance of international law, they are starting military operations against the front line countries in defense of an unjust cause. Military intervention in Angola, where South African troops are still encamped, revolts any lucid mind that cares about basic human rights. SUVESS condemns this unspeakable invasion and appeals to the international community for a stop to be rapidly put to it.

Moroccan expansion has resulted in the continuation of aggression against the Saharan people, and the latest proposals by the reactionary Moroccan regime are intended to do nothing but spread confusion and indefinitely delay a proper solution of the Saharan problem, which must necessarily involve the right of this people to self-determination. In any case, we are relying on the Saharan people and its representatives to avoid the snare of the referendum that they agreed to in principle at the last OAU conference, and to foil King Hassan II's dilatory tactics.

In defiance of the rights of peoples to self-determination, the reactionary government of Abdou Diouf has just intervened in Gambia to reinstate the puppet Daouda Jawara, rejected by his nation and overthrown by a coup d'etat while he was taking part in the festivities celebrating Prince Charles's wedding in England. SUVESS energetically condemns the Senegalese intervention against the Gambian people.

In Upper Volta itself, the most important political event is unquestionably the 25 November 1980 coup d'etat which swept out the reactionary, shady gang of politicians of the 3rd Republic, the very ones who had sworn to kill off Voltan trade unionism.

The proclamation by the Military Committee for Recovery for National Progress (CMFRN), guaranteeing union freedoms, and the first measures taken for the benefit of teachers have given rise to an enthusiasm that is readily understood by anyone who knows about the difficult conditions surrounding our history and the dangers threatening the strikers.

The temporary restrictions placed upon the exercise of union freedoms are falling one by one, and we hope that they will soon be no more than an unpleasant memory associated with the postponement until today of our 10th Congress, which was originally planned for 1 to 5 August 1981.

On 1 December 1980, SUVESS, in collaboration with SNEAHV, made a point of setting forth the conditions for true recovery in the joint letter No. 16/80/BN/SNEAHV-SUVESS. At that time, L'OBSERVATEUR reported our letter, of which the following are the main points: 'The effective, just, and objective resolution of the education crisis, which on its own crystallizes and expresses the essence of the ills suffered by the Voltan people.

Social justice through equality of opportunity, threatened again by piratical competition and appointments through patronage; social justice for all through democratization of Voltan schools and restoration of value to the teaching profession.

True democracy through real expression and exercise of individual, collective, and union freedoms....

An audit of the previous regime's management, and the systematic, strict, and clear liquidation of any dispute that may arise at any level.

Fulfillment of the basic needs of the rural masses through effective solution of the consequences of the drought; this solution must involve an audit of OFNACER [expansion unknown], the National Fund for Price Stabilization, The National Social Security Fund, the National Deposits and Investments Fund (CNDI), the administrative offices of Young Farmers Training (FJA), and all para-governmental offices and establishments, and effective dynamic reorganization of these organizations with a view to the priority goals assigned to them.

An audit of the management of the main national resources, especially the equipment and buildings of the transportation fleet, the administrative housing, real estate, etcetera....

Strict systematic purging of the administrative chain of command.

Protection of the effective independence of the magistrature.

Establishment and actual expression of freedom of the press, of information, and of opinion.

Proper revision of international cooperation accords, especially with France, so as to promote and protect our national sovereignty and the highest interests of the Voltan people.'

This letter has been interpreted as a letter of support for the new government, whereas it concerns a program of action.

Today, 10 months after 25 November, we can say that some of the actions of the Military Committee and its government demonstrate a desire to do what is right, even though they do not always succeed in reaching their goals, and though their efforts are hampered by procedural, administrative, and other delays not always justified by the spirit of equity.

To the credit of the Military Committee for Recovery for National Progress must be mentioned meeting SNEAHV's slate of demands, the reason why the 1980-1981 school year was prevented from starting; recovery measures such as stopping the proliferation of firearms, prohibition of hunting to preserve our wildlife from destruction, regulation of taverns and the use of government vehicles, reduction of the scale of living of semi-official offices and establishments, etcetera....

In our opinion, these still-inadequate measures ought to be incorporated into an overall, progressive, consistent policy for the benefit of the masses, whose standard of living is steadily growing worse from day to day.

With respect to auditing the previous regime's management, we think that the inquiries cannot last for ever, just as the commissions cannot pursue their deliberations indefinitely. Upper Volta yearns for justice. But even though it fears hasty justice, as a source of mistakes, it is just as much afraid of lagging justice as a source of compromises. And the file on dignitaries of the former regime is starting to lag too much.

In our opinion, too, changes occurring in certain important administrative offices should not be synonymous with changes in continuity [as published]. There must be a break with the methods, reactions, and habits of the past.

As concerns our action during the past union year, it began with the solidarity strike for SNEAHV, as our contribution to the fight against arbitrariness, nepotism, and favoritism, which the leaders of the 3rd Republic had set up as a system of government.

After the establishment of the Military Committee for Recovery for National Progress as government, SUVESS began efforts to bring to a successful conclusion the demands emerging from our 9th Congress. The numerous meetings and exchanges of correspondence with various ministers produced nothing, especially so far as the housing problem is concerned. So we find ourselves at this congress with the same social and professional problems again.

With regard to the housing problem, militants have been indignant at seeing our allowances kept at 10,000 francs while at the same time other state bodies for which housing does not, as it does for us, constitute a work tool, receive housing allowances of 50,000 francs or more....We also note that the Military Committee for Recovery for National Progress had no hesitation in raising the allowances for overseas missions from 9,000 to 17,000 francs per day.

We have no choice but to draw the conclusion that the government of the Military Committee for Recovery for National Progress is adopting toward the housing problem, a crucial one for us, an attitude of indifference. From this we have to deduce that the Military Committee for Recovery for National Progress and its government have not understood SUVESS, although the latter has always shown that it is a responsible union in every respect.

The lesson to be drawn from this is that we shall again have to redouble our efforts, close ranks to prepare ourselves for union struggles, which will be the only way to oblige the government properly to resolve our social problems, with the housing problem first among them, and on this one we will brook no compromise, because the teacher's home is his office.

Comrades, mobilization and vigilance must therefore be more than ever our concern at this time.

In any case, so that the fight may continue, I now declare the 10th Ordinary Congress of SUVESS open.

Long live SUVESS. Long live CSV. Long live solidarity among workers.

Thank you."

12149

CSO: 4719/94

BRIEFS

NAMIBIAN SETTLEMENT EFFORTS--Salisbury, 31 Oct (AFP)--Zimbabwe's national newspaper called the West's new diplomatic effort to bring about a settlement in Namibia suspicious in an editorial today. THE HERALD, which is indirectly government-controlled, wrote that U.S. President Ronald Reagan appeared reconciled to Namibia's becoming independent of South Africa during 1982. What is uncertain...is just what kind of independence Namibia will have, the newspaper said. The editorial hoped for enlightenment when the contact group mission arrives today to explain the western constitutional proposals to Zimbabwean leaders. The paper said that judging by leaks in the world press about the plan, it was reasonable...but not based on U.N. resolution 435. The resolution, passed by the security council in 1978, calls for a ceasefire in the Namibian guerrilla war and free elections to choose an independence government. Free and fair elections are crucial to any solution of the Namibia impasse, THE HERALD said. South Africa...is frightened that SWAPO (the Namibian guerrilla group) would win elections without too much sweat. We would not put it past the racist regime to try to abrogate an election result which favored SWAPO. The Zimbabwe newspaper called on the contact group to say so openly if it is planning to scrap resolution 435, and we can then deal with the problem in a different light. [Text] [AB311013 Paris AFP in English 0941 GMT 31 Oct 81]

FIRST OPEC FUND LOAN--Vienna, 29 Oct (OPECNA)--Zimbabwe signed a 10 million US dollar loan agreement with the OPEC fund for international development on Thursday. The money will be used to finance the rehabilitation of the manufacturing sector. Under the program, raw materials, spare parts, balancing equipment and other essential components will be imported to increase the utilization of existing manufacturing facilities, step up export and increase employment. It is the first OPEC fund loan to Zimbabwe. It is interest free, has a nominal service charge and a 15-year period of maturity with a five-year grace period. The World Bank will act as local administrator of the loan. [Text] [LD301416 Vienna OPECNA in English 1530 GMT 29 Oct 81]

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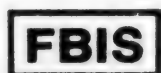
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13 November 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2521

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LARA SPEAKS AT PARTY ORGANIZATION MEETING

Luanda JOURNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] The fifth national meeting of coordinators of the organization departments of the party's provincial committees was held on 11 and 12 September in Kuito, capital of Bie Province, under the leadership of Norberto dos Santos, director of the Organization Department of the MPLA-Labor Party's Central Committee.

During the meeting, delegates from all the provinces in the country and representatives of the political and party propaganda department in the defense, security and veterans agencies analyzed the results of the provincial assemblies of cell coordinators, and studied the procedures for assemblies and conferences of the party's grassroots organizations and leadership organs to be held in all sectors of the economy and in the military and security agencies, with party structures.

At the end of their meeting, the participants decided to set up working groups in each cell to prepare a balance sheet on the results of the preparatory activities for the assemblies and conferences in the grassroots organizations.

For cells composed of members coming from different work centers, the report should be based on the place of work where the cell operates. It may, however, contain information on work centers where other members operate.

The participants decided that the evaluation of party members should complement the other evaluation activities which will take place in the cells where conditions are conducive, taking into account the degree of organization and functioning of the party's grassroots organizations. Cells with members of a low cultural level should be assisted by political activists and active groups.

Moreover, the proposals of the party cells on releasing [desvinculacao] members should be considered valid as of 21 September, the date when the basic assemblies are to begin. While these are being held, members should avoid leaving their respective places of work, so that a maximum number of persons may participate in the process.

Candidates for membership in the party's provincial committees should participate in the municipal conferences as delegates, provided they have been appointed as such by the grassroots organizations, and candidates who are not delegates may participate as observers.

As regards defense and security agencies, especially in the armed forces, participants appreciated the instructions on procedures and the party directive on assemblies and conferences.

Lucio Lara Presided Over Closing Ceremony

The closing session of the fifth national meeting of provincial DORGAN [departments of organization] coordinators was chaired by Lucio Lara, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and secretary for organization.

The party leader used that opportunity to speak of the importance of the meeting, as it marks the beginning of a new phase in the party's organization, aimed at consolidating its structures within the patterns determined by the First Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party.

After stating that the assemblies and conferences of the grassroots organizations and the party's leadership organs will enable the party to rid itself of bad elements and thereby strengthen itself, Lucio Lara spoke of the need to give greater impetus to the generalized offensive against liberalism and disorganization, which has already spread to other provinces in the country.

Speaking of the difficult situation the country is facing because of the war being waged against us by the South African racists, the party's secretary for organization said that we should not harbor the illusion that it is up to our friends to defend our country. We should be the ones to guarantee our territorial integrity, and to breathe new life into the cells as our beloved comrade President Antonio Agostinho Neto used to say and as is now reflected in the support we should be giving our self-sacrificing youth fighting back the aggression by South Africa, which is becoming desperate as Namibia's independence draws nearer.

This member of the party's Central Committee secretariat, in referring to the frequent lack of support given to the provinces by the central agencies, pointed to the need for the central agencies to rid themselves of their attitude of superiority, which considerably hampers the economic, social and military development of the country. To this end, as he said, we need to eliminate the spirit of bureaucracy in political and ideological work and give greater freedom of initiative to the grassroots organizations so that they can assist the party and the government.

9805

CSO: 4728/151

WHO MISSION ASSESSES CONDITIONS IN SOUTH

AB271531 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The special mission of the WHO Regional Committee for Africa which visited Angola from 12 to 25 October issued a statement in Luanda yesterday on the purpose of the visit and the social and health conditions in the disaster areas in the south of the country.

After assessing the situation on the spot, the ministerial mission of the WHO African region strongly condemns the racist South African regime for its unwarranted, inhuman and barbaric destruction of lives and the social and health structures in the region. The WHO special mission is convinced that this destruction has created problems for the Angolan Government in its efforts to ensure the social and health conditions for the populations in the affected areas. It expressed its satisfaction for the efforts of the people and government of Angola to meet the challenge. The WHO special mission calls on the international community to put pressure on racist South Africa to withdraw from the Angolan territory and end its barbaric attacks, thus enabling the Angolan Government to implement its social and health, to fulfill the who's aspirations and to (?receive) paramedical personnel, medicine, hospital equipment [words indistinct].

Apart from the urgent and immediate strengthening of health structures, it called for short and long-term solutions to the social and health situation which might arise as a result of the perpetrated aggression. During its visit to Angola, the special mission of the WHO Regional Committee visited the headquarters of the Huila Province, and the cities of Humpata and Tchibemba, where it interviewed victims of the aggression and held talks with the local military and civil authorities. They also held talks with the Angolan ministers for health and finance with a view to setting up special programs for coordinating relief aid. They also visited Mocamedes, where they saw the efforts of the people and government of Angola to reactivate, recuperate and reconstruct economic and industrial projects destroyed or sabotaged during the national liberation struggle. The WHO special mission was led by the president of the 31st session of the regional committee, Dr Kwamena Ocran, the Ghanaian minister of health. Other members were the vice president of the 31st session of the regional committee, Mr (Talaou Abebe), director of health services in Ethiopia; Dr Carlos (Pirch) Tiny, from Sao-Tome and Principe, who represented the Portuguese-speaking countries of the region and is his country's minister for health and sport; the Zairian delegate, Dr (Nkondi Nicholas), who represented the French-speaking countries; and Ben Kakoma, the Zambia delegate who represented the English-speaking countries in the region and is also his country's minister for health.

[Text] [AB271531 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 27 Oct 81]

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS IN ZAIRE PROVINCE REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by David Eduardo: "Wake Up, To Stand Up and Change"]

[Excerpts] The 180,000 people inhabiting Zaire Province are scattered among 6 municipalities--MBanza, Congo, Nzeto, Kuimba, Soyo, Tomboco and Noqui--and 18 communities. The most densely populated municipality is Soyo with about 70,000 inhabitants. This is mainly due to the current oil exploration and to ocean and river resources since in this area the waters of the Zaire come together with the Atlantic. Even though it enjoys abundant national resources, the municipality of Soyo was very late in developing, and unevenly at that. Thus it is still today facing the same problems prevalent throughout Zaire Province.

The main projects flourishing in Zaire Province today are being carried out with foreign cooperation and include opening new arteries in cities and boroughs, paving roads, oil exploration and phosphate mining (Tomboco), the construction of an area in Soyo to take better advantage of the fish resources of the Zaire River, building a soccer stadium (Soyo), and building a new airport in the city of MBanza Congo.

Water and Electricity

Water and electricity together continue to hold back economic development in Zaire Province and to complicate the life of its inhabitants. The cities and boroughs lack green areas where people can rest after a day's work.

The lack of water contributes tremendously to the desolate look of the municipalities and communities, particularly in the dry season. As we observed in our travels along the infamous roads of Zaire, water does in fact exist; what is missing are areas to impound it. The machinery for impounding water is run by electricity and this in turn is provided by fuel-fed generators.

This chain of dependence is the main reason for the critical water-supply situation, this essential element in the life of the people. A solution to this problem has already been found. Three alternatives were suggested as a way to solve the water problem in Zaire Province: the first involve use of electricity from the Republic of Zaire (as is the case with the municipality of Noqui); the

second involves use of the gas connected with oil production in Soyo; and the third involves construction of a dam in the Mbridge River.

Of these three projects, the last and most difficult one was chosen. A study of the volume of water in that river which starts in the Canda mountains and discharges into the Nzeto, and construction of the dam and the electric power plant could take from 5 to 10 years.

Until the dam is built, Zaire Province will continue to use fuel-fed generators. But if adequate steps are not taken, given the expansion of the cities--mainly because of the individual construction of housing going on--the water situation could become a tragedy within 10 years.

Other Aspects of Life in Zaire

The partial neglect of Zaire Province, in addition to its economic backwardness, had a considerable behavioral impact on its people. Since it shares a border with the Republic of Zaire, many aspects of life in that country are reflected in the province.

This factor, together with a weak educational system concentrated primarily in Soyo and MBanza Congo where there were second and third level schools, mean that illiteracy and all its harmful consequences are deeply rooted here. The people, restricted within their traditional communities, continue to believe in witchcraft--although the party is trying to combat these practices. There is an exaggerated cult of the dead in which relatives to the fifth degree, neighborhoods and even settlements participate for days at a time, to the detriment of productive work.

Without implying that crime is widespread, we can however say that it is a problem in Zaire Province, precisely because it is a place where different, and sometimes antagonistic, customs are found. Since the province is a center for receiving Angolans located in the neighboring country, with border posts in Noqui, Kuimba, Soyo and MBanza Congo, it is frequently impossible to provide for their political education. Besides, the regional radio station which could play an important role in this regard, not only in spreading counterpropaganda, but also in explaining the true objectives of our revolution, has been shut down since 1978. The available electricity is not sufficient to activate its antennas. In the same way, there are hospitals in MBanza Congo where operations have to be completed using electric batteries!

Many people in fact still like to do "easy work." When we say easy work, we are obviously referring to the illegal traffic in goods, an evil inherited from colonialism. Because it is so easy to converse in Kicongo, Lingala or French, it is quite hard to distinguish an Angolan from a Zairian. There is also the fact that families are separated: the parents are in the Republic of Zaire, but the children are in Angola, or vice-versa.

The traffic, which occurs primarily along the Zaire River, consists of trade in tins of milk, sugar, soap, engines, tires with fittings, sacks of leather, watches, beer (Primus), Congo cloth and shoes, since neither of the currencies

is convertible. This situation has in fact been seriously fought, but it still exists. We would like to point out, however, that some networks have already been dismantled. They were found to involve officials who, in total disrespect for the people, were sending sugar to the neighboring country!

Although this illegal traffic cannot in any way be justified, it can be said that it has resulted partly from the poor transportation means serving Zaire Province.

This province cannot take pride in its road network, one of its main handicaps. Its roads provide a serious challenge to the endurance of the vehicles that use them. Moreover, its bridges are not well maintained. In the municipality of Kuimba where roads have become rough trails because of the lack of maintenance, one of its bridges caused an IFA vehicle to plunge into the waters of the Mbridge River. Other aspects of this province will be reported on in a coming issue, as we said earlier.

9805

CSO: 4728/151

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV VETERANS DELEGATION--A delegation of the Federation of Veterans of the Yugoslav National Liberation War headed by its Secretary General Col Tone Turnfer arrived in Luanda yesterday on an official friendship visit to spend several days in our country. At the 4 February International Airport, the Yugoslav leader and his party were received by Angolan State Secretary of Veterans Maj Ouro de Angola. Speaking to newsmen, Tone Turnfer said that all social organizations of his country, especially the veterans organizations, have been watching the revolutionary process in our country. Referring to the constant aggressions by South Africa against the free and sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola, Colonel Tone said that his organization has always condemned the criminal adventures of racists. It should be noted that the Yugoslav delegations schedule includes visits to Bengo and Benguela provinces. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Sep 81 p 2] 11634

GDR PARTY DELEGATION--A delegation of the Socialist Unity of Germany [SED] headed by Professor Siegfried Petzold, which has been in Angola on a working visit since last Thursday, was received yesterday by Secretary General of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party for State and Judicial Organizations Henrique Santos "Onambwe." This meeting is in line with the bilateral exchange of experiences between the MPLA-Labor Party and the SED. Present at the audience were the directors for state and judicial organizations Zeferino Estevas and Teresinha Lopes respectively. The German delegation will remain in our country for 6 weeks during which it will visit Lunda-Norte, Benguela and Cabinda provinces where they will give talks on organization and improvement of state power and worker-peasant control. The Germany party delegation headed by Professor Siegfried Petzold, head of the Department of State and Legal Affairs of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR and the SED, also included the head of the sector of the Central Committee of Worker-Peasant Inspection, Horst Reinhardt [names and positions as published]. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Sep 81 p 1] 11634

CSO: 4742/17

CAPE VERDE

PRAIA TO HOST DONOR CONFERENCE IN MAY 1982

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 23 Sep 81 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Cape Verde and the donor countries (industrialized nations and petroleum exporters) will gather for a conference in Praia in May 1982 to study the most viable forms of bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

According to Jose Brito, president of the Commission and State Secretary for Cooperation and Planning, this conference, organized by the UNPD (United Nations Development Program), is the result of decisions taken in Paris and "is different from the usual UN meetings and conferences because here an attempt will be made to establish a control system to watch over the application of Paris decisions." This body is presided over by UNCTAD, which organized the Paris Conference. One of its important decisions is the holding of small conferences among the LDC's [Lesser Developed Countries] and the donor nations. These meetings will allow LDC's, after a study of conditions offered by the donors, to select the financing for their development programs, the systems of payments of foreign debts and food aid.

The less developed countries need substantial aid to achieve development--this was the general consensus of all the UN members represented at the Paris Conference. This shows a predisposition to help change the present situation.

New International Economic Order

"If the spirit of Paris is to prevail until the North-South Conference in Cancun, Mexico, in November, it should be possible to begin a dialog with a view to establishing an international economic order which, in the end, is nothing but a continuation of the conference on LDC's but on a higher level," said the president of the main commission of the Paris Conference. He said that at this moment, "caused by the change in French policy concerning Africa, there is a favorable climate for talks of this kind."

If the results are good, this will be due, without favors of any kind, to the role of Cape Verde at the conference either because of the speech by President Pereira, representative of the 21 poorest nations of Africa, or because of the work developed by our team in guiding the debates which found the necessary means to apply the decisions taken at the plenary sessions.

11634

CSO: 4742/17

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

CIVIL SERVICE, MILITARY PERSONNEL, STUDENTS ABROAD TO BE REDUCED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 20 Sep 81 p 13

[Text] More than 500 employees will be dismissed from the Central African civil service between now and January 1982 as a result of the decree signed by the president of the military committee for national recovery, General of the Army Andre Kolingba, and broadcast by Radio Bangui.

Two criteria were used to select the employees to be terminated: those who have 27 years of active service and who are at least 55 years old.

The Central African minister for civil service, labor and state insurance, Brigadier General Xavier Sylvestre Yangongo, explained Saturday that this measure is intended to make the bureaucracy "more effective and dynamic." "On the one hand," said General Yangongo, "there is a plethora of ineffective officials, and on the other there are new people to be integrated." "It is essential," he said, "to move ahead with a 'purge' and early retirements."

The minister also said that the civil service will be purged of "questionable, incompetent, dishonest, drunken and undesirable" elements.

A need for austerity was one of the reasons that led General Kolingba to make this decision. In reality, salaries account for two-thirds of the present national budget. To stay within budgetary projections thus required a major effort to reduce the number of salaried government employees.

Military personnel (the army, the constabulary, the presidential guard) have already been affected by this effort. Such personnel number 6,092 in November 1979, but that figure went down to 5,000 by the end of February 1980. Military officials hope to bring it down to 4,000 by the end of 1981.

Also to be reduced are the number of individuals studying abroad, the number of personnel slots in diplomatic missions and those posted to international organizations.

One final ill plaguing the Central African civil service: the diversion of public funds. General Kolingba also intends to attack this problem, in order to insure that the country has the means to bring about real economic and social recovery in the country.

9516

CSO: 4719/88

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY SEMINAR GROUPING ELEVEN GROUPS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 29 Sep 81 p 12

[Article: "Evacuation of Ndjamena's Air Base"]

[Excerpts] Ndjamena--Chadian military leaders from the country's 11 "politico-religious" factions have asked the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] to secure Tripoli's withdrawal from the air base and the "Camp of 27" with the aim of "creating Chadian general staffs and integrated units."

The air base was occupied up until March 1981 by French troops, before serving as the headquarters for the command post of the Libyan forces stationed in Chad since the end of 1980.

During the conference the participants also adopted various resolutions which will be submitted to the Chadian Government, requesting the centralization of Libyan military provisioning assistance "for more rational and effective distribution."

They also asked that plans for the defense of the country's sensitive points be drawn up and that general staff headquarters be established in zones where the allied (Libyan) troops are stationed.

During their conference, in which the commander of the Libyan troops participated, the Chadian military men recommended that the general staff of each previously existing faction send a team of 300 men to create a unit for the defense of the border with Sudan.

For the moment, the troops loyal to Mr Acyl Ahmat, the minister of foreign affairs, who is known for his pro-Libyan views, are the only troops on that border.

Finally, the military officials called for the creation of a national constabulary.

In the concluding session of the conference, Mr Adoum Togoï, the Chadian defense minister, asked all Chadian forces "henceforth to submit only to the authority of the state."

"All our troubles have resulted from the multitude of factions each making decisions on its own," he said.

9516

CSO: 4719/88

DELEGATION TO FRANCE NOTES DESIRE FOR FOREIGN PARTNERS

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 26-27 Sep 81 p 5

/Article by AFP/

/Text/ A delegation from the Peoples Republic of Congo led by the minister of planning, Mr Pierre Moussa, presented a copy Thursday of the 1982-1986 Congolese development plan to the National Council of French Employers (CNPF).

A CNPF communique published yesterday says that the plan is based on exploiting the country's agricultural resources, especially through the creation of agricultural villages and forest complexes in the northern part of the Congo. Because of the major public works involved, it adds, the industrial sector will be tied to agricultural development.

According to the communique, Mr Moussa estimated that the driving force for growth will be the construction materials sector. The Congolese minister noted his country's willingness to see foreign partners, particularly France, participate in the economic development effort and in this connection underlined the possibilities for private sector involvement.

France primarily exports iron, cast iron, steel, mechanical and electronic devices, vehicles and pharmaceutical products to the Congo. The leading imports are wood and coffee. On the other hand, while Congolese oil production, which has already reached the 4 million ton level, will be 10 million tons within a few years, France at this time imports almost none of it.

9516

CSO: 4719/86

BRIEFS

BONGO'S VISIT--The official visit of the head of state to Luxembourg is practically over, because a few hours ago, that is at 1700 precisely, the president of the government of Luxembourg, Mr Werner, officially said farewell to President Bongo. Earlier this afternoon, the head of state gave a press conference at the (Olivetti) hotel. During the press conference, he expressed very great satisfaction with his stay in Luxembourg and said he received the necessary understanding from officials and businessmen in Luxembourg. The head of state began the day with a visit to the European Investment Bank, which is a banking institution of the EEC. It should be noted that the European Investment Bank has participated in financing several development projects in Gabon. The head of state held useful discussions with Yves (Lecotte) who is the chairman of this bank as well as with members of the management committee and the bank's officials in charge of operations in the African, Caribbean and pacific countries which are signatories of the Lome convention. This working session also enabled them to review the financial aid which the bank has provided for investments in Gabon since 1968 and which amounts to more than 10 billion CFA francs. The talks then discussed continuing this financial cooperation within the framework of the second Lome convention, under which the bank last July loaned 4 billion CFA francs for the expansion of the [word indistinct] and 2.1 billion CFA francs for (Koubara). The head of state then went to the chamber of commerce where he was welcomed by the president of the chamber. After this visit, cooperation between the two countries will, of course, be strengthened because, first, President Bongo announced during the press conference that a delegation of Luxembourg businessmen will go to Gabon in the next few days to see things for themselves; and second, Luxembourg's participation is expected in the trans-Gabon railroad project. The agreement for this project was signed in 1976 and will now be reactivated. [Text] [AB281438 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 28 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/153

GUINEA-BISSAU

PAIGC WILL REMAIN DESPITE FAILURE OF UNITY PROJECT

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 19 Sep 81 p 8

[Text] The discussion of the theses for the PAIGC First Extraordinary Congress with the grassroots members, cadres and our people began on 12 September. The party places at everyone's disposal five theses covering a certain number of questions concerning the country's political situation. In them, the party is defined as a living dynamic organism reduced to the territorial borders of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. "The party seeks again its path basing the analysis on its previous political practice...", says the introduction. It is in the context of this search for a path that we shall make our modest contribution. In the first thesis--the one that we can consider, taking into account the latest events, the most interesting one, the most controversial and the most positive--is the key question which will use up much ink and many commentaries. "We are and shall continue to be the PAIGC." This presents to the members the question of whether their party, reduced to national characteristics, will or will not keep the same name. The authors of these theses advance certain considerations in which they base proposals for the continuation of the name which for 25 years represented the party that led the people of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde to national independence and created the respective states.

In truth, the fact that the PAIGC was founded in Guinea-Bissau and was the sole organization to truly struggle for the political independence of the peoples of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, allied to the massive support of the masses, indispensable for the execution of such a feat, in itself would be sufficient basis for continuity of the party. However, if we also take into account the facts that the armed struggle took place on Guinea-Bissau territory, with its heroes, martyrs and crippled in fulfillment of the PAIGC ideals, and that the larger portion of the party program is valid and has undeniable prestige on an international level, there will hardly be an alternative for the masses of members. In spite of all this, the question continues to be asked: Why retain the "C"?

We would like to ask another question: Why remove the "C"?

Why amputate from the party one of the factors that has characterized it in the history of the African liberation movements? National liberation of Guinea and Cape Verde was achieved by the respective peoples under PAIGC guidance. No other organization can claim this.

We believe that it is too soon to forget the national liberation struggle. Regardless of how much we try to understand the "new nationalists," the presence of our war cripples and the commitments assumed with the anonymous masses of the motherland freedom fighters do not allow us to do so. Therefore, for us, the continuity of the party is not just a simple attachment to history. It is a current problem, a political problem. The keeping of the name just as it is does not imply in any way an attachment to the principle of unity of Guinea-Cape Verde. This was one of the objectives in which the party failed, by not achieving its practical implementation. Therefore, the principle of unity of Guinea-Cape Verde is now history, regardless of how well intentioned its conception by Cabral.

The party, as was proposed in the theses, simply and only expresses the national situation of Guinea-Bissau and does not have any linkage with the people of Cape Verde.

Here also the party will no longer claim any rights over the state of Cape Verde. We have struggled side by side with the nationalists of Cape Verde and founded the two states which from now on will decide their destiny without any interference from each other. For us, the authors of the draft of the theses, the PAIGC must be maintained, renewed and adapted to new circumstances. The project of the motherland freedom fighters is valid and we believe that it can only be applied by using the same political instrument used during the harsh years of national liberation armed struggle.

As we said at the beginning of this piece, this is our contribution. Now it is the turn of the members and the people in general.

11634

CSO: 4742/17

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

CABRAL'S POSSIBLE RELEASE--Lisbon, 21 Oct--The former president of Guinea-Bissau, Luis Cabral, "will apparently be released soon," the ANOP news agency affirmed today. According to this source, the measure will include other former officials being held following the coup d'etat which overthrew President Cabral. Referring to the recent visit by Guinean Minister of Foreign Affairs Saude Maria, the ANOP disclosed that the probable destination of the former chief of state will be Cuba. Saude Maria visited Havana this week, a trip that this source has characterized as "discreet." ANOP also added that other former officials under detention will not be allowed to leave the country, but that their release appears imminent. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Oct 81 p 7]

CSO: 4742/54

ABUSES OF POWER BY DEFENSE, SECURITY FORCES DENOUNCED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Mariano Matsinha, minister of interior residing in Sofala, said that "the infiltrators who commit acts of indiscipline, threaten honest workers, attack women and frighten children have no right to use a uniform." He was addressing the Beira and provincial officials participating in the meeting that ended yesterday, whose objective was to analyze the principal socio-economic problems affecting this city.

From the various issues that were discussed during this meeting, it appears that abuses of power by members of the defense and security forces in their dealings with the people are quite serious and only serve to discredit the government and FRELIMO orientations.

The supply system was also the subject of numerous speeches. Some solutions were proposed to solve this problem that so heavily burdens the city.

The fact that Beira does not offer any kind of entertainment was also discussed, as was the issue of police elements conducting "undercover" operations at the exit of dance halls and other entertainment centers, something that has been creating fear and concern among the people.

The poor condition of the green areas has also been one of the problems affecting the availability of basic foodstuffs in the city, which is living off the production of other provinces or from imported products, among which is fish.

This fact is indeed inconceivable and incongruous, given Beira's privileged location right on the ocean.

In a speech at the closing session, Minister Mariano Matsinha affirmed that the political, social and organizational conditions conducive to success in the implementation of the tasks needed at this time of development must be created in accordance with the goals of this decade.

On the study carried out on the main problems affecting the city of Beira, the minister resident noted that the central question is the exercise of power, the connection between the top structures and the base and the relationship with the people.

"We have not been able to discuss, to conduct a dialogue by taking advantage of the people's creative spirit. We have removed ourselves from the people and we always have justifications for what we have done poorly and for what we have not done," Mariano Matsinha stated.

Referring to the abuses of power, arbitrary acts and aggressions committed against the people, the highest official in Sofala stressed:

"Infiltrators who commit acts of indiscipline, who threaten honest workers, attack women and frighten children have no right to use a uniform, they cannot belong to the defense and security forces."

Meanwhile, a number of measures were adopted to solve the principal problems affecting Beira, among them the revitalization of the political and organizational offensive, the establishment of the city's green areas cabinet, the improved functioning of the people's provincial tribunal and the organization of permanent produce markets. Other important measures will be disclosed in the course of the popular meeting that will soon take place.

CSO: 4742/54

MEETING ANALYZES PROBLEMS AFFECTING CITY OF BEIRA

Beira DIARIO DEMOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese 16 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] Officials from party and government structures and from the mass democratic organizations at the provincial and the city of Beira levels began yesterday morning a joint meeting aimed exclusively at discussing the principal political, social and economic problems of the city of Beira. The meeting will deal with issues related to the operation of the executive council, to supply, transportation, communal districts, security, urbanization, leisure time, green areas and protection of beaches, among other things.

The meeting is being presided over by Mariano Matsinhe, member of the permanent political committee of the FRELIMO Central Committee and minister-resident of the province of Sofala. A speech made by this official at the opening session pointed out all the problems affecting the political and socio-economic development of Beira, the second-largest urban center in the country. "We have difficulties of which everyone is aware. We lack technical and financial resources. We also need a lot more experience in certain issues. We need cadres who will be able to face many situations," Mariano Matsinhe stated.

A total of 152 participants are present at this meeting that will last two days. Addressing them, Minister Mariano Matsinhe stressed:

"One way or another, we all feel the difficulties of various types, like the residents of the city do:

"Supplies reaching the city are insufficient. Transportation is not functioning satisfactorily. Entertainment is lacking. Green areas are not producing. People are worried about crime. The city is still ugly. Abuses of power are frequent. The sea is destroying the beaches and threatening residential areas. Public health is in bad shape. Speculation is uncontrollable.

"We could enumerate other situations, all different and some more serious than others, but all affecting the life of the people, all interfering with production and creating problems."

Mariano Matsinhe then stressed the need for a more in-depth study and analysis of all these problems. Following the opening session, the minister-resident of Sofala asked the president of the executive council of Beira to present a report on the activities of this organism reviewing exhaustively the principal problems of this city and proposing a number of solutions for them.

CSO: 4742/50

DIFFICULTIES ESTABLISHING AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Antonio Souto]

[Text] Paternalism and demagoguery were identified yesterday as the principal enemies of the progress of the cooperative movement. The criticism was made by several deputies and guests at the 8th session of the People's Assembly, who took part yesterday in the discussions conducted by the first working group. In yesterday's session, this group and a second group analyzed the experiences in rural collectivization in these first years of independence and also discussed the cooperative program for the decade.

"In the beginning, many people joined cooperatives. They were promised tractors and other things. But they did not receive them. There were failures, and so some people went back to their family farms, where they felt they got back better results. We urged them to stay. We managed to get some of them to come back, but not all of them. We stayed simply because we are the directors, but we ourselves are having problems."

The speaker was Deputy Megonda, a veteran of the first days of the war of liberation and a resident of the liberated area of M'Sawize, in Niassa. His words reflect the spirit which dominated the discussions in the working group, the spirit of criticism, frankness and desire to bring about change in this decade.

Agriculture and Planning Minister Mario Machungo made the opening address at the proceedings, which were chaired by Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly. Machungo stressed the complexity and strategic nature of rural collectivization.

The agriculture minister defined the relationship between the three major social sectors involved in the collectivization process.

At this time, the state units take up about 4 percent of all the farmed area and contribute about 15 percent of total production. The cooperatives represent about 1 percent of this area and are responsible for 0.3 percent of agricultural production overall. Finally, the family sector represents about 94 percent of the total area under cultivation and accounts for about 80 percent of the gross agricultural product.

"Agricultural production in the country is still very primitive and limited. The cooperative sector is very new, and still quite disorganized," said the minister of planning.

The party and government leader added that the cooperative sector showed poor results in these first years largely because the "officials in charge of mobilization for the cooperatives made countless mistakes."

Marcelino dos Santos explained the need to insure the process of rural collectivization. "We cannot continue to rely on the family sector, because it does not produce enough to insure our progress and it does not contribute to the revolutionary process. We must follow a particular path, therefore, not just any path. We must consolidate and expand the formation of cooperatives and state farms.

"We must look at another aspect," the secretary of the Permanent Commission added. "The demands of the revolution are great. The people want a better life, more food, more clothing, better housing. With independence, they feel these things are attainable. Thus, inevitably, we set out on the path of economic growth, but the revolution cannot succeed without rural collectivization. [Otherwise] some peasants will prosper and become the bosses and others will continue to be exploited."

Regarding the cooperative movement, the various speakers focused mainly on the question of means of production, organization, state support, planning and the relationship of the cooperative to the state production units.

It was said that the introduction of new technology in the cooperatives should always answer a real need in improving production and should not simply come as a paternalistic handout.

Pointing out the demagoguery that has characterized some meaningless support to the cooperatives, one of the deputies said: "Machinery is not being seen as a means to widen and expand production, but as a tool for mobilization."

The development of communal villages in conjunction with the creation of cooperatives was also critically examined by many of the speakers. The criticism centered on the lack of a socialist economic base in many of these settlements.

"I don't understand how it is that people living in a communal village are not linked to its economic base, when there is such a base. It is even less acceptable when the directors of the communal village themselves have nothing to do with forms of socialist production and do not belong to the cooperative," said another deputy.

Summarizing the analysis of the rural collectivization experience, the minister of planning noted that this "critical evaluation has made it possible to reinforce the political principle that the future of rural Mozambique is in cooperatives, state agricultural enterprises and communal villages.

"We have always failed when we have acted for the people, when we have been paternalistic, when we have not maintained a dialogue. Working with the people means more than talking to the people...sometimes, when the people ask questions, we are unwilling to listen," Mario Machungo added.

RURAL SOCIALIZATION SEEN ALLEVIATING EXODUS PROBLEM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Mariano Adamo]

[Text] Rural socialization is an important task to be accomplished in this decade to insure our economic and social development. It is the best way to prevent the continuation of the rural exodus and will make it possible to create a labor force to insure implementation of priority development programs such as the cooperative movement.

This was the key note of the speeches in one of the working groups of the eighth session of the People's Assembly. In this group, the deputies concentrated on one of the three pivotal aspects of the Long-Range Plan for Cadre Training and the Labor Force.

Throughout yesterday this working group made an intensive study of urban and rural growth, notably the current phenomenon of the exodus of significant numbers of people from the country to the city.

The deputies referred to some of the reasons for this situation, and also pointed to solutions to the problem.

"Creation of conditions so that people will remain in the country through socialization will not only resolve the problem of the rural areas but will also solve most of the urban problems created when these individuals come in from the country and cannot find a living in the city," said one of the deputies.

Most of the people who are now abandoning the country for the city are young people. In the case of older people, it is because their closest relatives send for them because they think life is easier in the city than in the country.

The deputies noted that the main reason for the rural exodus is the idea that rural labor does not have the status of a job in a factory or an office.

There is also the idea that the only work in the countryside is farm work. Thus, for example, when a young person reaches a certain level of education, he feels he should no longer be a peasant, so he abandons his native area and sets off to find what he thinks will be an easy life in the city.

As the deputies noted, however, the basic problem is that most of the rural population is still scattered, which hampers any initiatives to organize employment offices.

The fact that all the social and entertainment facilities are concentrated in the cities has also contributed greatly to the frustration of the rural population. Hence the Long-Range Indicative Plan calls for greater concentration of development efforts in the country than in the city.

Positive Reaction to Socialization

The people have already demonstrated their awareness of the recommended development strategy of rural socialization as the ideal means to achieve their objectives. An indication of this was their response when, soon after independence, the command went out to create communal villages and producer cooperatives.

Because the communal villages and cooperatives were not directed correctly, however, the peasants were unable to see the advantages of these modes of life, and this discouraged them.

"We have not yet managed to make the people living in the communal villages or involved in cooperatives see the value of collective life. On one hand, the price they are paid for their products is not consistent with the effort they have put into production. Moreover, the essential products which they seek to acquire in exchange are not only scarce but high-priced," one of the deputies said, explaining why the peasants feel their daily activity offers little reward.

It was also noted that when the young residents of rural areas are given a specific task, they carry it out. The example was given of their ready response to the literacy campaign.

However, because these young people are not given support and hence cannot satisfy their material needs, they feel frustrated. In the opinion of the deputies, this also leads them to think life is better in the city.

In the specific case of Mozambique, the population flow to the cities for various reasons has produced a high rate of unemployment, particularly in the city of Maputo.

6362

CSO: 4742/33

SWEDEN PROVIDES ASSISTANCE IN DAIRY PRODUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Oct 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Major support is being developed for the nation's livestock sector with the introduction of new methods to improve maintenance of the herd. Under the direction of ALFA-LAVAL, a specialized Swedish firm, the activities are concentrated on the care of calves and milk cows. Some improvement in daily milk production figures has already been recorded.

"Our company is interested in providing the necessary assistance within our field, because we can see that Mozambique has great dairy farming potential which, if suitably developed, could make it possible to reduce imports in this area and to export some products," ALFA-LAVAL representative Jaan Tear said.

The Swedish firm has already provided some assistance to livestock farming in our country, but this is the first time it will play a major part in the industrialization of some principal dairy products.

This participation includes training of Mozambican personnel and technical assistance in using the equipment to be installed in dairy units.

The ALFA-LAVAL representative said discussions are also in progress with Mozambican authorities regarding implementation of a technical support program in the livestock sector, including the industrial branch.

Regarding the care of calves, the Swedish firm has used a new technology which greatly reduces mortality. Success in preventing mortality in young animals depends greatly on the extent to which the livestock units have complied with the standards the Swedish firm is introducing in the sector.

Regarding personnel training, ALFA-LAVAL trained 11 workers last year at the Namaacha School. Courses 3 to 4 months long are now being conducted for 20 to 25 students, training an average of 50 workers per year.

According to the firm's representative in Southern Africa, the ALFA-LAVAL program also provides for study grants for some Mozambican livestock workers.

VISITING FINNISH DELEGATION PLEDGES COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] "We have no investments in South Africa," Esko Rekola said yesterday in Maputo, adding that his country is interested in cooperating with the Front Line States. Mr Rekola is the Finnish minister of foreign trade.

Finland is interested in cooperating with Mozambique in five areas: agriculture and stock raising, development of a fertilizer industry, raising the productivity of the sugar industry and in the production of furniture, wood and paper.

These facts were revealed yesterday afternoon when Esko Rekola, the Finnish minister of foreign trade, spoke with journalists after two days of conversations with Mozambical authorities.

Cooperation in those five areas could be accomplished by sending consultants, training and equipment, said Mauri Aggaert, director of the department for the development of international cooperation of the Finnish Trade Ministry.

Esko Rekola arrived in Maputo on Monday at the head of a 23-member delegation which includes representatives of 20 Finnish companies. During his stay he met with Salomao Munguambe, Mozambican minister of foreign trade; Antonio Branco, minister of industry and energy; and Alcantara Santos, minister of ports and land transport. The conversations covered agriculture and forests, industry, energy and mines and transports and finance.

Finland is a neutral country which is interested in cooperating with Mozambique and the other Front Line States, the Finnish minister declared. He added that his country has no investments in South Africa. Esko Rekola further stated that Finland gives humanitarian support to the African National Congress in South Africa and to SWAPO in Namibia.

Finland promised \$6 million at the Coordination Conference for The Development of Southern Africa [SADCC] in November of last year. The minister declared that two projects of the SADCC in Mozambique were being studied for the purpose of granting Finnish financing. This is a question of projects to improve the Port of Nacala and to install new lighting systems in the airports of Maputo and Beira.

Finland does not have bilateral cooperation ties with Mozambique, but it has contributed to projects jointly financed by the Nordic countries. The latest of these contributions was of \$1 million destined to a joint Scandinavian project for exploiting coal.

AFRICAN LUSOPHONE CHURCHES CONFERENCE HELD IN MAPUTO

Final Resolution

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The participants in the second conference of the churches of Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe have condemned the South African invasion of the People's Republic of Angola and have demanded the immediate withdrawal of the invading troops from that country.

In a resolution divulged yesterday in the precincts of the meeting which has been taking place since 17 September in Maputo, the participants demand both that an inquiry be made through the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations into the damage caused to southern Angola and the consequent indemnity by the racist regime of Pretoria to that brother country.

"We appeal to the international community to take the necessary measures to prohibit South Africa from repeating actions of this kind against neighboring countries," the resolution states.

The document from the second conference of the churches of the African countries that use Portuguese as their official language also refers to the inhuman situation to which the South African people are subjected by the racist minority South African regime, condemning the "apartheid" policy and repeating their urgent demand for the abolition of that criminal system. "We call upon the churches, and on state and private enterprise, upon all the states of the world to liquidate their investments in South Africa."

The second conference of churches raised several social, economic and cultural questions, focusing their attention on the theme of "the church in society." Thus one of the principal points for debate was the role which the church perform in the new society being built in the four young countries.

Christianity and Marxism, the prospects of an African theology and even the question of health and agriculture in Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe were also topics for reflection for the participants in the meeting.

Headed by Isac David Mahlalela, the Secretary General of the Christian Council of Mozambique, the meeting enjoyed the participation of representatives of the World

Council of Churches, the All-African Conference of Churches and the Christian Conference for Peace.

In their closing sessions yesterday, the participants sent messages to the chiefs of state of the countries represented there, in which they pledged their active participation in the building of the new society for the prosperity and development of nations.

In the meantime, in an interview granted yesterday to NOTICIAS, Reverend David Mahlalela declared that the second conference was able to achieve its objective, particularly as far as the participation of the church in the tasks of national reconstruction was concerned.

"On the same level as the strengthening of church unity, at this meeting we were able to study in depth the role of the church in the new society. The church is a part of society and is in society. It is important that all believers always keep this reality alive and that they understand the need to participate like all other citizens in the tasks of national reconstruction in all our countries." Reverend David Mahlalela declared.

Two Church Leaders Interviewed

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Bernardo Mavanga: "Churches Must Participate in National Reconstruction"]

[Excerpts] The need for the church's active participation in the tasks of national reconstruction was one of the principal points taken up by the secretary general of the Christian Council of Mozambique and by the representative of the United Methodist Church in Angola, respectively Isac David Mahlalela and Emilio de Carvalho, when they granted an interview to NOTICIAS yesterday. The churchmen spoke on the occasion of the second conference of the churches of Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe which ended yesterday in Maputo.

The international meeting of the churches was opened on 17 September with the theme of "the church in society" and it was devoted to the role of the church in the new society. It raised several humanitarian questions, seeking uniform means which will allow for an effective contribution by the church in the struggle to eliminate the people's misery in the four young countries.

As he spoke to NOTICIAS, the Reverend Isac David Mahlalela emphasized that the objectives of the meeting had been achieved, particularly "because we delved into the topic already taken up in the first conference on the necessity of all our churches to make Christians understand that even more than Christians we are members of a society, we are citizens."

"We are an integral part of society," Isac David Mahlalela added, "and as such we must participate in the tasks of society. This is not a question of a point of departure, since we have already accomplished several activities, both in the cultural and in the economic field in support of our brothers and in support of national reconstruction. However, we want these actions to increase and for all of us to understand that the church and society are not indifferent to each other."

The Reverend Bishop Emilio de Carvalho remarked on this point that at the same rate as society advances the church continues to understand the reality of society. He explained that the transformations which are being carried out in the four young countries, after the liquidation of Portuguese colonialism, also brought to the church the need to acquire a new appearance which will correspond to the social evolution of the peoples of these countries.

"It is the revolutionary transformations which are taking place in our countries which have made the Maputo meeting more profitable. We have acted on specific questions, unlike what happened in 1979 at the Luanda conference, where we did not even know one another," declared Bishop Emilio de Carvalho.

The representative of the United Methodist Church in Angola referred later to the fact that the churches of these countries existed until a short time ago within a capitalist system to which they were conditioned both socially and economically. According to him, the revolutionary process in Angola and Mozambique in particular demands that the churches today exist within their own context.

"Our churches are realizing new existence within the revolutionary system, they are acquiring a new dynamism, a new attitude for relating to the process. One of the aspects taken up at this conference which deserved particular attention from the participants was with respect to the present situation in southern Africa. We declare our solidarity with the struggle of the oppressed South African people," Bishop Emilio de Carvalho declared.

The conference of the churches, as the churchmen declared, also demanded the liberation of the leader Nelson Mandela and of other combatants imprisoned because of their identification with the cause of liberty and they called upon all the Christian communities in the world to actively support the struggle of the oppressed peoples.

12,116

CSO: 4742/23

HOTELS RESERVED FOR RESIDENTS, CLOSED TO PUBLIC

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] The Tivoli Hotel and the Turismo Hotel, in Maputo, are closed to the public, their services being limited exclusively to the use of residents. A note distributed by the CIT [Center for Information and Tourism] ascribes the adoption of this measure to the "lack of discipline" which has been observed in those two hotels.

The note sent by the CIT to those two hotels says that public access, "in addition to inconveniencing the residents, also causes over-utilization of the facilities and a bad atmosphere and permits the exploitation of the residents."

In a conversation with Mario Trindade, the director of the CIT, we learned that the lack of discipline referred to above is a question of noise, drinking, prostitution and other problems which affect the security of the residents themselves..." and the hotels are completely full of cooperants!"--he added.

He also said that in addition to that the CIT was aware of the illegal monetary transactions taking place in the above-mentioned establishments, which it considers a rather delicate problem. Concerning the over-utilization of hotel facilities, Mario Trindade told us that the facilities were designed for a certain number of persons. The indiscriminate admission policy has caused the hotels to be always full of people. The residents have complained because this is not what they want and they don't know where to go because the facilities are always full of people--he declared.

"In my opinion, a hotel is a hotel, it is for the residents and their guests. It is not for the public"--that official declared, and immediately added "all the hotels have the possibility of maintaining rooms for domestic service as well as for outside service, that is, for the public and the residents."

The managers of those hotels, when they were contacted, gave their opinions on the subject.

Mr Amadeu, manager of the Turismo Hotel, began by saying: "The director of the CIT telephoned last Monday to ask what my idea was on the matter. I replied that I thought it was better to have a meeting to study the benefits of the measure. After that proposal for a meeting, we received the communique on Tuesday. They are orders and they must be obeyed."

In his opinion he believes that to make this measure effective it is necessary to raise the prices for residents or to do something to maintain the earlier receipts.

Asked about possible cases of lack of discipline which have been observed in his hotel Mr Amadeu declared that cases of attempted assault had occurred and cases of burglary of residents' rooms which were stopped by hotel militiamen.

There were also cases of ladies going to the hotel looking for lovers among the residents. "The militiamen even found women from outside in residents' rooms," he said.

The militiamen of the Hotel Turismo, according to the manager, are workers in the same hotel working in several sectors of the hotel in coordination with the First Police Squadron.

In his turn, Gil Mabote, a man connected with the management of the Tivoli Hotel, limited himself to saying that he did not know the reasons for the prohibition and that a diminution in the receipts of the hotel had been observed since the measure went into effect.

12,116

CSO: 4742/23

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN DONATION--A donation that includes records, magnetic tapes, books and a film was made yesterday by Bulgaria to the Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity (AMASP). It was handed over by the Bulgarian charge d'affaires in Maputo, Mitodi Dinkov. In a brief speech, Mitodi Dinkov said that "we have made this small donation to express our gratitude for the extraordinary and brilliant way in which the FRELIMO and the democratic mass organizations organized the celebrations related to the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state in Mozambique." In his reply, the secretary general of the AMASP affirmed that he was receiving the donation with pleasure, since it came from a brotherly country. He added that "we hope that contacts such as these will not lose any of their strength, since they originated in the armed struggle." Our country was represented in the celebration of that anniversary by Mario Machungo, member of the permanent political committee. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Oct 81 p 8]

ONJ ELECTED TO OIJ PRESIDIUUM--The National Organization of Mozambican Newsmen (ONJ) was elected to the presidium of the International Organization of Newsmen (OIJ) at the ninth congress in Moscow that ended yesterday. The ONJ was represented by Leite Vasconcelos, member of its executive secretariate and director general of Radio Mozambique. A total of 18 African newsmen's organizations participated in this congress. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Oct 81 p 8]

FISH SHORTAGE--The people's concern in acquiring foodstuffs enlivens every day the central market. But there was no fish yesterday. There were tomatoes, but no potatoes or onions. There was cabbage and lettuce, but only the very lucky got kale. It is no use even looking for fish and shrimp. The tables that were once intended for the sale of seafood have been empty for quite a few months. It is not known what has happened to the well-known market women who used to sell fish. They may have lost their jobs. There are some who say that whenever these women received any fish, they sell it on the outside, where there is no price control. Since prices are rigorously controlled within the market, it is always better to transact business elsewhere. The GOAM [?department in charge of supplies] has become aware of this situation and has decided to suspend deliveries of fish to certain sectors, while the best method to straighten out the situation is being studied at the moment. Dried fish was available yesterday. A lot of people purchased it, even while complaining about what they thought was a very high price. Potatoes are another product that rarely appears. The central market had practically nothing to sell yesterday. The baskets gradually leaving the market were all empty. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 81 p 2]

PORTUGUESE METEOROLOGICAL COOPERATION--Various programs of scientific cooperation in the field of meteorology have been implemented between the Mozambique Meteorological Service and the National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics of Portugal. This cooperation is taking place in a spirit of friendship and mutual assistance. The director general and the deputy director of this institute, Professor Luis Mendes Victor and Dr Fernando Pastor respectively, are now in our country. Professional training is one of the sectors of this cooperation. The Portuguese institute is training without charge three Mozambican technicians, two of whom are suppose to return to Mozambique in March 1982 after a 3-year period of training in Portugal. These technicians are being trained in agro-meteorology and weather forecasting. The third one is attending a 3-year course on seismology. Cooperation between the two scientific institutions has led to a number of meetings on the earth's magnetic field, on seismology and on solar radiation. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Oct 81 p 1]

ZAMBEZIA TOURIST CENTER DEVELOPMENT--An important construction project is taking place in the province of Zambezia. It will be the Zalala beach tourist complex, and it is expected that it will be completed at the end of this year. The implementation of this important socio-economic project is being conducted by the "Organizacao Lopes," which has so far already spent 2 million meticals. This project is aimed at turning the Zalala beach area, one of the most beautiful in Mozambique, self-sufficient and able to offer tourist facilities. It has come about on the initiative of Antonio Lopes, a private businessman, who stated that it will foster the development of domestic tourism; moreover, if satisfactorily supported and cared for, it could create the opportunity to earn hard currency from foreign tourists. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Oct 81 p 8]

STUDENT ABROAD COMPLAINS--A number of questions about the Mozambican mail services compel me to write to TEMPO magazine. I am a young Mozambican in the GDR. Through this letter, I would like to know from far away what is happening with our mail. How many days in flight does a letter take from the GDR to Mozambique? I am one of the 1,000 young Mozambicans on this continent; we all write and our families have not received our letters for 5 months. Is it possible that the plane transporting the mail has not yet landed in Mozambique? Or are the letters left to "rot" in the warehouses of our mail service? Dear readers, we cannot let our warehouses remain clean on the outside and dirty inside with [undelivered] letters! We must all be vigilant in this fight. Greetings to all the people. [Signed] Gildo Paiva Timbe, Mozambican student in the GDR. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 18 Oct 81 pp 50-51]

YUGOSLAV DONATION--Through its embassy in Maputo, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has made a donation to Mozambique's Foreign Affairs Ministry; valued at 1,500 contos, the gift is to aid victims of the drought and consists mainly of textile products. They will be shipped to the port of Maputo on a Yugoslav ship and are exempt from any duties. The donation came out of the Yugoslav Solidarity Fund for support to developing countries. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Oct 81 p 12] 6362

THREE LEVEL SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT OPPOSED

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Jonathan Sam: "The Ethnic System Will Not Work"]

[Text] During a meeting of the Namibia Educational Forum last night Attorney Brian O'Linn stated that it is one thing to recognize ethnicity, but it is another to make that the basis of a system which does not work.

O'Linn was taking part in a heated debate which followed a lecture about Proclamation AG-8 presented by Fred Visagie, the director of the Central Personnel Institution.

Visagie's discussion of the advantages of AG-8, which provides for the installation of a system of representative authorities for the various ethnic groups, prompted most of the reaction.

Dr Kenneth Abrahams shared O'Linn's views saying that he fails to find anything which could be of such great importance, within a population group, as to render a political system built upon such a group as an absolute necessity. According to him the needs of the community are not divergent enough to justify a three-level government.

He said: "To give an example, there are no essential differences in the health needs of the various groups."

In discussing AG-8 Visagie said that the present system of government in the South-West is not one of homelands, but rather that of "group governments" which is peculiar to the South-West.

"The advantages of group governments, in contrast with district governments, is that it gives power to the representative authorities to provide services to members of its population group, even though such groups may be located in any part of the country." According to him this also has the advantage of providing solutions for problems which are peculiar to the group and could be of a sensitive nature; such problems to be resolved by the representative authority of that group without interference from outside and in accordance with the customs and traditions of the group in question.

He also stated that the system of group-governments is the natural alternative for regional governments because the policy of "homelands" has been rejected by the majority of the inhabitants of the South-West.

"The people of the country decided on the system, but it is not being forced upon those groups who do not wish to accept it. The system provides that people may reside wherever they wish and still be served by their representative authorities, whereas this will not be the case under a system of district government." So stated Visagie.

Although he said that members of the various representative authorities must act responsibly in claiming second level governmental functions, he recognized the situation where certain authorities are now in difficulty due to the fact that they have allotted funds, intended for drought aid, in an irresponsible manner. He said: "But, ultimately it is up to the voters to determine whether their representatives are sufficiently qualified to govern."

Attorney O'Linn expressed the opinion that the system will lead to general chaos and continuous confusion, because it is based on racial elements.

Visagie, too, recognized the fact that it could be difficult for this system to work in many respects.

7964

CSO: 4701/7

FAILURE TO FUSE TWO PARTIES ENCOURAGES COLORED LABORITES

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 21 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Jonathan Sam: "Point of Technicality Prevents Two Party Fusion"]

[Text] A "technical consideration" prevented the dissolution of the Liberal Party of Mr A. J. F. Kloppers this weekend for the purpose of fusing it with the new Democratic People's Party founded this week by the supporters of Joey Julius, a member of the Ministerial Council.

Julius, who was suspended as leader of the Labor Party 3 months ago, was elected as the leader of the new party.

Julius told DIE SUIDWESTER that there is, however, a written agreement which binds the two parties to collaborate for all times.

Reportedly, legal advice had been obtained with respect to the two parties' fusion. According to this advice the Liberal Party would have had no right to appoint a member in the event of a vacancy in the Legislative Assembly, because the new party, of which Kloppers and his party would have become a part, had not participated in the elections of 1980. This would have given the Labor Party the opportunity of appointing an uncontroversial candidate in the event of a vacancy such as now exists in the Legislative Assembly following the resignation of Mr J. Bok, the former chairman of the Legislative Assembly.

Following its foundation the Democratic Peoples Party also addressed a strong plea to the administrator general to call for a general election among the coloreds for the purpose of filling in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr Bok. According to Mr Julius this election would be used as a test "to show that the majority of the coloreds reject the ruling Labor Party of Barney Barnes. He also said that if such a by-election were to be allowed, as stipulated by Proclamation AG-8, the Liberal Party would not appoint a candidate but would throw their weight behind the Democratic Peoples Party for the purpose of opposing the Laborites.

According to Mr Julius the Democratic Peoples Party - Liberal Party combination would gain more than 90 percent of the votes in a by-election.

While excitement and expectancy prevails among the coloreds over the founding of the new party, the leader of the Labor Party, Barney Barnes, labeled the party's foundation as "another political abortion."

This morning Barnes said that founding the new party was an artificial political effort which has failed because the people failed to respond to it. Moreover, he felt that the failure to name the party as the Workers Liberation Party is an indication that they cannot achieve a breakthrough with the name of "workers" because the colored community stands in close ranks behind the Labor Party.

Barnes went on to say: "The fact that Mr Kloppers does not wish to dissolve his party is a clear indication that he has seen the danger signs clearly."

He wished "a speedy demise" to the new party, because that is going to happen anyway.

7964

CSO: 4701/7

SWAPO VICTORY UNLIKELY DUE TO INSUFFICIENT LOCAL SUPPORT

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 24 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Nel Marais of the Political Science Department, University of Pretoria: "SWAPO Will Have No Easy Victory"]

[Text] As already pointed out by Mao Tse-Tung, insurgents must try to obtain the support of the population, because it is through this that they can obtain food, a hiding place and information...the three things which are absolutely necessary for the insurgents' ability to survive.

So, against this background, what is the situation in South-West Africa? First of all the war in South-West Africa is limited mainly to the northern border area. Consequently SWAPO does not have the opportunity of making contact with the entire population. Efforts at intimidating the population by armed action and propaganda consequently have an influence on only a portion of the population. SWAPO seldom succeeds in penetrating very far south into South-West Africa and the small groups that do come into South-West Africa are soon caught or killed. Thus SWAPO cannot play a "positive" role in South-West Africa. It is not in any position to provide services to the population; neither can it make any claims of exercising any administrative and governing functions in South-West Africa.

As far as the people of the South-West are concerned SWAPO's role is therefore limited to that of a revolutionary insurgent. Moreover, SWAPO realizes that it will be able to obtain "support" from the population through violence and intimidation. This appears clear from the fact that SWAPO is in no way limiting its attacks to military or economic targets, but often attacks the black civilian population, perpetrating murders.

On the other hand the security forces have the opportunity of playing a very positive role. Naturally their most important function is and continues to be the protection of the population against terroristic actions, but there are many other tasks which they can perform. In practice one also finds that the security forces are instrumental in training programs, health services, etc. By assuming these tasks the population can realize that the security forces are not carrying out suppressive actions, but they are in reality seeing to the security and well being of the people.

To insure that these types of actions are really successful the political leaders of South-West Africa must constantly point them out to the population. The attention of the people must be drawn to the fact that SWAPO wants to try to provide

"freedom" for them through violence, while the political parties in South-West Africa and the security forces are offering them freedom which is not based on intimidation, but on political, economic and social development. If this is done then SWAPO not only can be defeated militarily, but also politically.

The actions of the South African armed forces and of the regional forces of the South-West in the course of the past 3 weeks have again clearly underscored the fact that SWAPO is relatively ineffective from the military point of view.

Although the organization possesses highly sophisticated weapons supplied by the communist block and many of its members are also undergoing training abroad, the South African armed forces and the South-West Africa forces are succeeding in holding down this insurgency war at a very low level of intensity and our forces have the necessary military capabilities of going over the border and destroying SWAPO bases in Angola.

Even SWAPO's efforts at concealing its own defeats, by way of its propaganda abroad, and pretending that it is actually militarily very effective and successful, are attaining limited results.

Nevertheless, regardless of all these facts the idea that SWAPO will yet win an election in South-West Africa is often encountered not only abroad but also in the republic and in South-West Africa itself. Probably one of the most important reasons for this is the fact that in the past decade there have been "victories" for three terrorist organizations in Southern Africa, namely: FRELIMO in Mozambique, the MPLA in Angola and the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe.

However, events in the above three countries cannot be regarded as indications that SWAPO will triumph in South-West Africa in view of the fact that there are important differences between the situations. In Angola and in Mozambique, for example, the terrorist organizations attained a "victory" mainly as a result of political events in Portugal and not as a result of political or military actions in these colonies by the terrorists.

The thing which is really of great interest is the problem of support on the part of the local population. Whether the conflict is mainly a terrorist or guerrilla warfare is not of decisive importance. In both instances insurgents will try to obtain the support of the population and in so doing deprive the government of its basis of power.

Efforts are constantly made in trying to persuade the population that the government is suppressing and exploiting it. The support of the population is, moreover, sought not just for political reasons, in other words, not merely for the purpose of combatting the government's influence. The insurgents must obtain the support of the population for very practical considerations.

7964

CSO: 4701/8

DISAPPOINTING CANADIAN ATTITUDE ON CUBAN TROOPS IN ANGOLA

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 24 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Canada and Cuba"]

[Text] Canada is undeniably a Western country and nobody has any doubts about this.

However, the "Westernness" of any country comes under serious suspicion when, as Canada has done, such a country assumes the point of view, and announces it in the United Nations, that the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola ought not to be a condition for the peaceful solution of the South-West Africa question.

In the first place the point of view should have been that the Cubans must get out of Angola whether or not the settlement of the South-West question is under discussion.

What do they want there? What does a country on the other side of the ocean have to do with the maintenance of a certain government in another country?

It wouldn't be so bad if this had to do simply with the maintenance of a certain government, but the fact is that the certain government in question is a disciple of Russian expansionism...as is also Cuba.

In the second place the South-West has a democratic government party which need not be bought by the West, but whose democratic tendency is completely above suspicion.

We are a Western ally second to none in the continent of Africa.

Yet Canada says that the Red Wolf can simply stay in peace above our northern border.

This is ironical!

7964

CSO: 4701/8

REASONS WHY INDEPENDENCE IN 1983 IS A PREMATURE DREAM

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 22 Sep 81 p 6

[Article by J. A. Engelbrecht: "Independence in '83 Appears To Be Quite Impossible"]

[Text] Since last Friday certain sections of the South African press have come out with long drawn out reports dealing with the so-called "secret" meeting between Chester Crocker, of the United States, and a South African team of officials which included Danie Hough. There is broad speculation that the group, which has been meeting in Zurich since Sunday, has been discussing a plan for giving independence to the South-West in January 1983.

According to South African press reports the South African team led by Dr Brand Fourie is believed to be asking for clarification of the American proposals, including the target date of 1 January 1983 for the independence.

The Americans have indicated that the South Africans asked for this conference in Zurich.

South African newspapers have also reported that another thing to be discussed at the Zurich conference is an agreement between South Africa and SWAPO which would include guarantees on human rights...an agreement which must be concluded before an election under the supervision of the United Nations.

On the basis of what the Americans and South Africans will have hatched out between Sunday and today, the South African cabinet will then have to make certain decisions which must contain answers to the Western Powers for their meeting due to begin in New York on Thursday.

Thereafter, organizing the settlement plan in accordance with UN resolution 435 will get underway. The plan must last for at least 8 months - and then Uhuru on 1 January 1983!

The great optimism over this is certainly not being shared in all circles. At this stage it is absolutely unclear how an election under the supervision of the United Nations can take place so that there can be independence on 1 January 1983. Not unless the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) or SWAPO or both of them throw in the towel with respect to everything they have stood up for until now...but there are no indications that either of them are going to do this.

Let's take a glance at the record.

At the January 1981 Geneva Conference, Administrator General Danie Hough spilled the milk way ahead of time by saying that according to paragraph 19 of Dr Waldheim's report (S/14266), which dealt with the question of mutual trust, it is not necessary to hold further discussions on the date on which Resolution 435 is to be implemented.

Mr Hough did this after the DTA had set a number of conditions for carrying on further talks on implementation, but most of these conditions have not yet been met.

For example, the DTA had asked that Mr Maarti Ahtisaari resign as the UN commissioner for Namibia before he could come to the South-West to play the part of arbitrator. He has not yet given up this position.

In addition the DTA demanded that the United Nations stop recognizing SWAPO as the only representative of the people of the South-West. The United Nations has not yet done this and this holy cloak hung over the shoulders of SWAPO is still there.

The DTA had furthermore asked that the United Nations stop providing financial help to SWAPO. This has not yet been done and as of this moment millions from the United Nations treasury and from its related organizations are going to SWAPO.

The DTA had also asked for an "adequate time period," and Dirk Mudge in particular for a "reasonable time," to follow the United Nations' confession of these sins, in the course of which it must provide proof of its impartiality.

Mr Mudge and the DTA have, moreover, asked for an equal status for the DTA with SWAPO in the General Assembly and in the Security Council, but the United Nations has failed to budge on this and just recently Peter Kalangula and Dr Bennie Africa have been refused access to the Security Council and the General Assembly to present their cases.

The DTA has furthermore stated repeatedly, and it is still asserting, that no implementation of any settlement plan or solution of the South-West Africa problem is possible without its collaboration.

Mindful of these things it is impossible to imagine how there can soon be any agreement on the part of the DTA for the implementation of Resolution 435, unless a couple of diplomatic miracles happen. If there is to be independence on 1 January 1983 the settlement plan in accordance with Resolution 435 must be enacted in March/April of the following year at the latest.

But how is it possible to get rid of all these DTA objections before that time?... Even if you consider the fact that Mr Mudge very recently stated that he thinks it is realistic to talk about an election between 12 and 18 months from now.

And where does SWAPO stand? Nujoma's most recent official statements make it clear that not one jot or tittle of the original Resolution 435 must be changed.

Just a week ago he and his henchmen came out saying that they are not interested in constitutional guarantees applicable to a parliament which must be constituted after the elections.

Nujoma will not allow any monitoring of his bases in Angola during such an election.

Thus under the present circumstances it is not very clear how Dr Chester Crocker's crystal ball can predict independence on 1 January 1983. After all there must also be time to organize the independence feast!

But with the bloody nose which SWAPO and its fellow travelers recently got in Angola and the world in which South Africa now finds itself...who knows!

7964

CSO: 4701/8

ANGOLA FORCING VITAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS, MEASURES

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 25 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] The way Angola's beastly neighborliness is causing South-West Africa/Namibia to scramble for water and drive up its cost by millions of rand began to unfold little by little at a Wednesday afternoon meeting of the Grootfontein farmers meeting which was attended by a member of the Ministerial Council and the Secretary for water affairs.

Hope for the future is now being placed on the Kavango River in a project which will cost about 100 million rand and designed to get the water from the river to flow directly into a channel which will serve the central, eastern and possibly even the west coast areas. The entire water supply plan's estimated cost runs up to 230 million rand.

A possibility, which has degenerated into a bone of contention, is to currently draw water for the channel from the Karstfeld watershed of Grootfontein. Farmers in this aspiring agricultural community are refusing outright to provide water.

In the area of water and power supply H. J. von Hase, a member of the Ministerial Council, pointed out what good things could result from a good relationship with Angola. According to existing agreements Angola may now draw Kunene River water from the upper side of the Ruacana Falls and South-West Africa/Namibia can harness only the water on the lower side of the falls of the border river.

The result of this is that South-West Africa/Namibia has to draw water from hundreds of meters below and then has to pump it up to the higher ground levels with resulting astronomical costs.

With respect to a possible drawing from the Orange, Von Hase said that the border lies at the high watermark of the northern bank and consequently South-West Africa/Namibia does not have a natural share of the water.

He said: "The water from the border river is a national asset for all of us and consequently this asset must be distributed most advantageously for all."

Von Hase called the border river the most important source of water for South-West Africa/Namibia saying that it is necessary to differentiate between personal and national interests.

With respect to irrigation possibilities he stated that, besides, the Hardap-Scheme irrigation is uneconomical in the South-West.

The government is expected to provide water to municipalities, mines, etc.

River waters are public waters and permits are necessary to draw water from rivers such as the Swakop, the Vis, Kunene, Kavango and Orange.

An example of private water is that found on farms and is available to farmers. In such instances farmers can be forbidden from drawing too much water.

In addition there are managed private sources of water in regions such as Stampriet, Grootfontein, Omaruru, Windhoek and Gobabis. In these areas it is possible to drill for water only under permits. There the Department of Water Affairs has certain rights which it can utilize in the national interest. In such instances compensation is up for discussion.

He referred to regions where there exists a surplus of private water and the government's rights in this respect...rights which go as far as dispropriation.

The northeast water bearing region for Windhoek, the central area and even Gobabis and the western scheme for the coastal regions and Rossing represent the two great water projects on which work is now being done. Without these there will be no future for South-West Africa/Namibia.

As for irrigation he said that only the Caprivi area has enough water for this.

Jan Jordaan, the secretary for the Water Affairs Department, said that it is wrong to say that the northeast water-bearing area is intended for Windhoek only. The water will probably be distributed further east, south and west. The water must be provided in order to stabilize the unstable internal sources.

The first phase of the project consists of the Von Bach, Swakoppoort and Omatako dams. The central water sources are already being utilized up to 90 percent, but there is a 10 percent instability element. The internal sources can be stabilized through the utilization of antional water.

Due to the fact that at the present time the Kunene project is at an impasse he mentioned the possibility that the water from the northeast watershed can also be distributed to the west coast.

He compared the disagreement over the building of the canal to the dissatisfaction that also arose over the building of a road. Such projects infringe upon the existing order of things. However, a route must be followed and the most direct one is the least expensive.

He assured farmers that they would be consulted for seeing to it that their positions on the building of the canal will be the same. According to Mr Jordaan agreements have already been made with the first 18 farmers along the 2 starting points of the canal.

Mr Jordaan said that 40 meters will be cleared open over the route to be covered by the canal. This will be fenced off and the Department of Water Affairs will not transpass beyond that area.

He stated that in 1975-76 Grootfontein was declared a groundwater area for the purpose of protecting the farmers.

[There was] one "I protect myself" vote.

He went on to say that the drawing of water by mines in the north is being watched constantly and control is being exercised where, in the opinion of the Department of Water Affairs, too much water is being drawn on farms.

With respect to the drawing of water from the Grootfontein area Jordaan said that this will apply only to surplus water over a period of 5 to 6 years. Thereafter a connection will be made with the Kavango River.

After the connection with the Kavango River is made there will be no more drawing of water, except for the upkeep of the installations.

7964

CSO: 4701/8

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

WCC AIDS SWAPO--The World Council of Churches has announced a new series of special grants valued at 557,650 rand pursuant to its plan "to fight racism" and has granted the biggest share of the money to SWAPO. The objective of the recent South African incursion in Angola, SWAPO, will receive 118,750 rand "for administrative and legal expenses in the South-West and broadcasting and administrative costs in the four countries bordering the South-West." The remaining rants, valued at 438,900 rand, will go to 46 organizations in 17 countries. The program has caused agitation among the council's 300 non-Catholic member churches. Last month the Salvation Army became the first member to withdraw its membership from the council, because the council is supporting guerrilla organizations in South Africa. [Text] [Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 23 Sep 81 p 4] 7964

CSO: 4701/7

NIGER

EFFECT OF IMF, U.S. AID POLICIES ON BUDGET NOTED

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 287, 28 Sep 81 pp 4-5

[Article by Abdoulaye Boureima]

[Excerpts] The budget adopted for the current year by the council of ministers--Fr CFA 93,853,819,000--even though it is up from last year--comes at a time when the price of uranium is declining, the dollar is fluctuating and inflation subjects our modest national resources to the harsh ordeal of economic recession.

Indeed, one should praise the efforts made by the state to provide for the continuation of various projects in the field of schools, health, rural development and water works, and one should not lose sight of the sacrifices made by the governmental authorities to provide an increased budget, on the one hand, and to insure that the people, whose purchasing power declines more every day, are not left at the trough of the wave.

Nevertheless, if the state has made this commitment despite the meagerness of its resources, it was assuredly in order to sharpen the awareness of all Nigeriens of the difficult international situation and lead them to confront the problems head-on with sound management involving the utmost in strictness and austerity. Our survival depends on it...in an economic sense, because 1982 will not be an easy year. Some global economics experts are predicting that Africa, because it is caught up in the cycle of deficits and debt, will plunge deeper and deeper into "crisis, and has no hope of extricating itself in the short term."

The economic projections are thus very pessimistic. Even the latest forecasts of the IMF seem gloomy, especially as regards African countries like Niger which do not produce oil. Now if one realizes that the price of certain products like oil and equipment goods is going to keep increasing, then one should not be surprised on reading the IMF study published under the title "World Economic Outlook." This veritable cry of alarm published by the IMF and dedicated to "the non-oil-producing underdeveloped countries" notes that "it is highly probable that internal as well as external problems...and especially the latter are going to get even more serious, and that a sizable number of countries will have to cope for a long period of time with a strained external payments situation."

How can such a situation be remedied? The IMF document suggests two possibilities:

The first scenario involves a "mild recovery in the economy, a dampening of inflation in the Western countries and stability in real terms in the price of oil."

The consequence: the deficit on current transactions of non-oil-producing countries will increase, to reach the \$140 billion mark in 1985.

Given the size of this deficit, the various African countries who come under this category will have to increase the level of their external borrowing, while taking into account the limitations of financing and reduction in their reserve assets.

The second scenario assumes the continuation of weak economic growth in the Western countries, along with a situation in which developing countries will have to sustain their own debt burden and thus further reduce their rate of economic growth, which in light of current conditions may be less than the 4 percent shown this year.

Either way, no one considers the possibility that the balance of payments adjustment programs designed by the IMF for the "developing countries" could be called into question on the grounds that this international organization, whose economic thinking is far too monetarist, seems to act only on financial aggregates, that is on instruments of budgetary policy.

The IMF in particular calls on countries that desire its help to make cuts in the level of public expenditures, and thereby alter their distribution in favor of the key development sectors.

Now Niger is not in fact of the opinion that the best way to reduce the imbalances is to grant further public assistance, to which some Fr CFA 40 billion will be dedicated this year. In reality, if the state has chosen to play a big part in public assistance, that only proves that the CMS [Supreme Military Council] and the government are preaching persistence in the policy of social justice; it also proves--by allowing certain sectors such as national education, rural development, health, national defense and planning to maintain a flexible rate of expansion--that the authorities have taken the right step.

One understands and realizes this is so when one considers that in Niger, as we are accustomed to say, we have learned to "prepare for the unpredictable." This is why we should appreciate the sacrifices made this year by the state to increase the budget. This is why we should once again praise its efforts, while keeping in mind that the present very difficult situation does impose a certain budgetary discipline on us. And it was not without obvious reason that the acting minister of finance said last week that "the budget is everyone's concern" and that "officials in the various agencies owe it to themselves to provide further proof of their vigilance and strictness."

When one realizes that very often money is acquired by dint of incredible acrobatics and at a rate of interest that is...high, one has a better understanding of the import of that appeal for greater parsimony. It is in our own interest, since 1982 will be a really difficult year.

The big offensive recently launched by the United States may exacerbate the situation. That offensive centers around a theme on which the U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, elaborated last week at the United Nations: "Less official aid and increased reliance on enterprise and the private sector." This idea was very favorably received by the new head of the World Bank, who like General Haig considers that "the new strategy of the United States is to encourage poor countries to rely more on trade and private investment than on direct aid for their development."

The United States secretary of state even thinks that "a massive transfer of funds from the developed countries to the developing countries is not realistic." If one must add to that the opposition of Ronald Reagan, the President of the United States, to "any increase in the capital of the IMF as well as any new allocation of Special Drawing Rights [SDR's]" to the 141 member countries of the IMF, one has a perfectly clear understanding of this economic philosophy only a month in advance of the Cancun summit on the North-South dialogue!

9516

CSO: 4719/86

NIGER

WFP AID PLAN TO HELP BUILD CEREAL STOCK

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 1 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] An operational plan for the implementation of a project to regulate prices and for support of a proposed cereals reserve stock was signed yesterday at the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation by His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Mr Daouda Diallo, and Mr Wanis Semerdjian, a representative of the World Food Program [WFP].

The assistance from the WFP is to help the government create a reserve stock of 18,000 tons of cereals (sorghum or millet) over a period of 4 years, by means of direct shipments from abroad or through trade and local purchases.

The WFP agrees to provide the government of Niger 18,000 tons of sorghum or millet, of which 50 percent is to be delivered to Niamey, 25 percent to Tahoua and 25 percent to Agadez, for a total value (including the cost of shipment and administration) of an estimated U.S. \$5,965,000, or around Fr CFA 1.73 billion.

The 18,000 tons provided by the WFP will become a part of a regulative stock and will be utilized solely to stabilize cereal prices through adjustments in supply and demand when prices rise or decline.

9516

CSO: 4719/86

JAPAN TO PROVIDE AID TO FISHING INDUSTRY

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 1 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] The Japanese mission to draw up the basic plans for a network of cold storage units for the fishing industry is continuing its discussions with Senegalese authorities, and yesterday it was received by the secretary of state for maritime fishing.

The mission, composed of six members, has come to make an on-the-scene assessment of the program to build fishing infrastructure and equipment which the secretary of state for maritime fishing proposed to the Japanese authorities during his trip to Japan last July.

The proposal has been approved by the Japanese side, which promised to send a mission to Senegal to discuss it in more detail with our country's authorities and to visit locales where the refrigerating units are to be established (Matam and Bakel).

It must be noted that this is not the first time Japan has gotten involved with Senegal. This is its third project, for it already provided equipment and ships, piroque [boat] motors, fishing net and sailor's outfits to Senegal, before financing refrigeration units at Bambey and Louga.

Taking into account the quality of the equipment received and our partner's willingness, Japan was thus contacted a third time for the financing of a refrigeration project and the acquisition of boats and fishing equipment. The cost, which will be financed in grant form, is estimated at around Fr CFA 720 million.

Senegalese authorities, according to D'Sogui Diouf, director of oceanography and maritime fishing, are especially enthusiastic about this mission, because Japan has always provided high-quality assistance to our country, because of its vast experience in the maritime field. Senegal would like to profit from that experience as much as possible.

This exemplary cooperation is of special value for small-scale fishing venture, a sector which should be gradually expanded. Japan's assistance in this sector runs from providing boats, fishing equipment, sailors' outfits, and signal buoys for the ships to see to our country, to the purchase of refrigerated trucks for better marketing of fish products in the Senegalese interior.

The Japanese mission, during its visit which concludes 12 October, will visit the cold storage installation at Bambey before going to Matam and Bakel. In Dakar it will also visit SENEPESCA [expansion unknown] (a joint Senegalese-Japanese company) and the port of Dakar.

BRIEFS

PRC FINANCING AGREEMENTS--"Chinese authorities have agreed to finance Dakar's 60,000-seat stadium as well as the Bignona dam." That statement was made by Mr Amadou Cisse Dia, president of the national assembly, upon his return from Beijing, where he headed a Senegalese parliamentary delegation invited to the People's Republic of China. According to Dr Amadou Cisse Dia, accords on these two projects will be signed in November by Senegalese and Chinese authorities. The president of the national assembly then praised China as "a courageous country which is solving its own problems with the help of its great people." Dr Amadou Cisse Dia then explained that the People's Republic of China wants to have solid relations with developing countries. In fact, said President Amadou Cisse Dia, China considers itself a developing country and does not grant exclusive rights to anyone, which is a fundamental position, the president of the national assembly remarked. We could appreciate the strength of the relations between our two countries by the warmth and quality of the welcome given us at Beijing and Shanghai, said Dr Amadou Cisse Dia in conclusion. He also thanked the Pakistani authorities who had given him a warm welcome during his refuelling stop at Karachi. [Excerpts] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 29 Sep 81 p 3] 9516

CSO: 4719/88

KAMARA-TAYLOR, APC SUPPORT UNIFIED KOREA

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 12 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Second Vice-President C. A. Kamara-Taylor, has again pledged that the All-People's Congress will continue its support to all progressive organisations working towards the reunification of North and South Korea without any outside interference.

In a message to President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea (DPRK) to mark the 36th Anniversary of the Workers Party, Mr Kamara-Taylor said that it has been the government's consistent policy to support the efforts of Koreans in their struggle to reunify their fatherland.

The Second Vice President who is President of the Sierra Leone/DPRK Friendship Society said in the message:

"The Workers' Party and the people of Korea have entered a new stage of revolutionary development and had made great advancement in carrying out the Juche Revolution.

"We in Sierra Leone continue to follow with keen interest the great role which the DPRK had played and continue to play in the Non-Aligned Movement as well as its contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the new emerging countries."

Mr Kamara-Taylor renewed his profound gratitude to President Kim Il Sung for the help and assistance the people of Sierra Leone had received since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

He thanked the Society for its endeavours in helping to cement that relationship and wished President Kim Il Sung continued strength, wisdom and fortitude to continue to lead his people to greater success.

CSO: 4700/160

BOMBALI CHIEFS PLAN ON LARGE SCALE RICE FARMING

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 13 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

[Text]

PLANS have been drawn up for chiefdoms in Bombali Central Constituency to set up large rice farms next year. The three Paramount Chiefs in the Constituency are spearheading the plans.

Under the plan, competitive farming will be organised at which trophies and prizes will be offered to individuals, groups and chiefdoms with the highest production.

As an eye-opener, a farmer of Rogboreh, Alhaji Salu is harvesting his 40-acre rice farm in Sanda Tendaren Chiefdom.

The plans were discussed during the visit of the Minister of Social Welfare and Rural Development, Mr. Thaimu Bangura, in his five-day tour of the constituency.

In a welcome address, the Court Chairman of Gbanti Kamaranka Chiefdom, Mr Samura Kamara, spoke of the Minister's impressive record in serving his constituents.

He said that many roads health centres and schools had been constructed or improved.

Mr Samura Kamara said that Mr Thaimu Bangura's untiring efforts secured adequate supply of rice for the constituency despite the scarcity of the commodity.

The people spoke of the

Minister's gesture in raising a relief fund to aid the victims of the 1980 storm disaster; the hygienic water wells dug in most villages in the constituency; the payment of medical bills for the treatment and cure of over 200 hernia cases, a disease which he hopes to eradicate in that area; the offer of scholarships to over 300 school and college students and his efforts in raising the producer price of tobacco from 35 cents to 55 cents.

CSO: 4700/160

AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT PROSPECTS AIRED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 10 Oct 81 pp 1, 8

/Excerpt/ Prospects for the Australian Government to make capital investments in various industrial projects in this country have been discussed in Melbourne by Sierra Leone delegation to the Commonwealth summit which ended on Wednesday.

Heading the Sierra Leone delegation, Foreign Minister Dr Abdulai Conteh and his counterpart, Australian Foreign Minister, Anthony Streey considered the possibility of Australian assistance to Sierra Leone particularly specialist training in Australia for Sierra Leoneans in the field of Agriculture, Medicine, Veterinary Studies, Geology, Mining and Engineering.

The Australian Agricultural Research Organisation which is international and focuses on tropical research is a relevant body to establish links with the appropriate institutions in Sierra Leone.

While tourism and forest conservation were discussed as further areas for possible cooperation, both sides in the talks also considered the prospects of the Australian government making available, capital investments in this country.

CSO: 4700/160

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

ENVOY CALLS ON INTERIOR MINISTER--The British high commissioner to Sierra Leone, Mr O'Leary, has paid a courtesy call on the minister of interior, S. B. Marah, to congratulate him on his reappointment. During the call, the minister and the envoy discussed matters of mutual interest and highlighted the long-standing cordial relationship which continues to exist between Sierra Leone and Britain. The minister took the opportunity to express his personal concern to the British high commissioner on the distorted reports about events in Sierra Leone in the British press and the BBC. The high commissioner assured the minister that he had always done his best to correct any inaccuracy appearing in the British media through the British foreign office and he undertook to contact the appropriate authorities in Sierra Leone to obtain factual information which will be read to the British Government as and when the government demands. They also discussed technical assistance by the British Government and agreed that whenever possible, training courses should be organized locally, although in exceptional circumstances, consideration could be given by the British Government for training facilities to be accorded to Sierra Leone's local government officials in British institutions. The British high commissioner also informed Mr Marah of the past and ongoing British Government aid for agriculture and other sectors of the economy. The British Government had recently pledged the sum of 8 million leones for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges throughout the country. [Text] [AB270851 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 27 Oct 81]

GOVERNING COUNCIL NAMED--The names of the governing council of the Central Committee of the All People's Congress elected at the seventh national delegates conference of the party in (Shister), (Kalivilan) chiefdom, Port Loko District, were yesterday officially released by the party secretariat. To chair the council is President Siaka Stevens. He will be assisted by his two vice presidents (?at the post) of vice chairman. Other members elected are the national administrative secretary, Mr E. C. Kamara; tourism minister Dalton Shears, to represent the western area; works minister Edward Kargbo, representing the northern province; Edward Lamin, eastern province; Harold Hanciles, southern province; finance minister Dr S. S. Banya; the attorney general and minister of justice, A. B. Kamara and foreign minister Dr Abdulai Conteh. In addition to the governing council, a 79-member special committee headed by the party's secretary general, Dr Siaka Stevens, assisted by vice chairman S. I. Koroma and C. A. Kamara-Taylor has also been (?elected). [Text] [AB280914 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 28 Oct 81]

NEW ARMY OFFICERS--President Siaka Stevens yesterday urged ten newly Commissioned Specialist Officers of the Republic of Sierra Leone Military Forces to keep up to their responsibility and maintain their standard of discipline. He told the officers "The country look up to you for its safety." The President was addressing the officers when they took the oath of allegiance before him at the State House. Congratulating the officers on their promotion, President Stevens reminded them that they now carried more responsibility than before and asked them to remember that there were people who looked up to them for good examples. The ceremony was witnessed by the Force Commander and Minister of State Brigadier J.S. Momoh, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr J.E. Laverse, the Commander of the First Battalion Colonel Sheku Tarawali, Colonel A. E. Toronka, Major Sheku Kandeh and the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defence, Alhaji A. Mackie. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 14 Oct 81 pp 1, 8]

OIL EXPLORATION--A Geophysical survey vessel, "VT. W. Nelson," will arrive in Freetown next Monday to continue exploration for oil and gas, according to a release from State House. The visit is the third under the Mobil Oil Corporation's Exploration Project in Sierra Leone. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 12 Oct 81 pp 1, 8]

CSO: 4700/160

ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT FAILS TO ACHIEVE RICE CULTIVATION GOALS

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 16 Oct 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Summary] The council of representatives stated during its session held last week in Zanzibar that rice cultivation objectives during the past harvesting season were not met in the islands as a result of various problems. The junior minister of agriculture of the revolutionary government, Abdullah Rashid, informed the council that the government had relied on all districts in the islands to cultivate a total of 16,072 hectares of rice plants but only 7,873 hectares were cultivated.

This is not a small matter since rice is the main food of the citizens. Because of the importance of rice for the citizens of the islands, the revolutionary government had used millions in foreign exchange every year to import rice. Thus the failure to reach the goal set for rice cultivation means the government must continue to use more foreign exchange to import rice.

The junior minister said that the shortfall in rice cultivation resulted from various problems. These problems must be looked into to see how they can be resolved in order to increase rice production in the islands.

Because, although the government tried to provide incentives like credits for seed and fertilizer, why did only a few people come forward to make use of such credits?

Although many people knew about these credits, it is possible that they were not instructed sufficiently concerning these credits, how to pay them back and the benefits obtainable as a result of these credits.

However, for many years the citizens of the islands have been in the habit of cultivating their small rice fields and these habits have possibly made them unable to see the need for accepting credits and using the many opportunities provided by the government.

In order for the revolutionary government to attain its goal of developing rice cultivation and reducing the burden of rice imports, the past situation must be changed. Farmers must be trained in good agricultural methods which will provide much greater harvests.

CSO: 4749/9

NEED FOR CAMPAIGN TO ATTRACT SISAL CUTTERS STRESSED

Dar es Salaam MZALENDU in Swahili 4 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Summary] The problem of the shortage of youths to cut sisal is continuing to hinder production of this crop. The executive chairman of the Tanzania Sisal Authority [TSA], Shaweji Abdallah, told members of the TSA's board of directors in Tanga the day before yesterday that the shortage of young workers is causing the level of sisal cutting to decline. Also the general manager of the Muheza sisal company, which is a branch of the TSA, Peter Feer, explained that sisal cutters continue to leave work and to engage in the mining of ores in the Mwakijembe area in Muheza District.

The problem of a shortage of young workers to cut sisal is a long-standing one. The TSA chiefs have been talking about this problem since 1974. For some time the situation was very bad and caused the economic importance of this crop to decline.

As a result of this situation it was necessary to start a special campaign to revive the sisal crop in 1979. This campaign involved obtaining sufficient numbers of youths to cut sisal. As a result of the efforts which were made, the situation became better and 1 year after the campaign started, the TSA chiefs noted an increase in sisal production.

Peter Feer mentioned the fact that sisal cutters are leaving their jobs to take up mining but why do some youths not like the work of cutting sisal? In the past complaints were made about the difficult conditions of work in the sisal fields. But the TSA promised at the time to take steps to correct this situation including increasing the income and other benefits of the sisal workers.

It is apparent, however, that a campaign to inform youths about the value of the work and the fact that it is as much respected as any other work needs to be begun. Youths in the villages and members of the Youth Association can help greatly in this campaign.

Sisal is among the crops which are depended on in the effort to develop the national economy. If the production of sisal declines, the effect on the economy will not be negligible.

Along with instructing the youths, the TSA must make certain that working conditions in the sisal fields are improving in order to attract more youths.

CSO: 4749/8

UNION LEADERS SPEAK AT SUVESS CONGRESS

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 2 Sep 81 pp 6-9

[Article: "Tenth SUVESS / Sole VoHan Union of Teachers of
Secondary and Higher Education / Congress" /]

[Text] As promised in yesterday's edition, our subject today is again the sessions of the 10th Ordinary Congress of the Sole Voltan Union of Teachers of Secondary and Higher Education (SUVESS), which was given its start last 31 August at the Ouagadougou Labor Exchange without a traditional theme (rather than with a traditional theme, as was reported).

It is the custom -- certainly a wise custom -- to stop from time to time during a long journey and take stock of things. Bowing to tradition, SUVESS, like a responsible organization, decided to stop and take a critical look back as it assessed the results of its various past struggles (rather than mass struggles, as also reported yesterday), by way of approaching a fresh page in its long history, with a distinguished body of political and union officials as witness, including Soumane Toure.

Soumane Toure is the secretary general of the Voltan Trade Union Confederation (CSV), the central with which SUVESS is affiliated. It was in this capacity that he was to speak, wishing the congress participants every success in their deliberations. An indefatigable fighter, always the same, Mr Toure, it will be noted, even at a time that some people describe as a period of social truce, did not deem it necessary to put on kid gloves for anybody's benefit.

"Comrades! The Voltan Trade Union Confederation (CSV), through me, is happy to bring its militant greetings and support to the 10th SUVESS Congress. This 10th Congress, the first to be held since the teachers' long struggle in October and November 1980, will, as you have decided, be an opportunity to make a full assessment of the lessons to be drawn from those struggles, as well as from the work of SUVESS since the struggles. For there is no doubt that, through the scale of forces and the range of the struggles, as well as through the situation prevailing in the unions since 25 November 1980, valuable lessons must be drawn to aid in strengthening and consolidating the SUVESS, the CSV, and Voltan trade unionism.

Comrades, the CSV would like to take the opportunity offered by your 10th Congress to inform SUVESS militants of its satisfaction at the spirit of solidarity and unity that they showed unanimously during the support struggles decided upon by the Voltan Trade Union Confederation in October and November 1980, and for the lofty spirit of sacrifice and unselfishness they displayed when SUVESS decided to engage in an indefinite strike in support of SNEAHV [National Union of African Teachers of Upper Volta] from 29 October 1980 on.

This spirit of unity, solidarity, and unselfishness is an honor to SUVESS and must form the basis of responsible trade unionism, that is to say, one engaged exclusively in the defense of the interests of the workers and the people, without opportunistic scheming and without political allegiance-forming.

This is where we must denounce all those who, during the struggles or in the present situation, outside the unions, in the ranks or in the corridors of government, and in the very heart of our union organizations, claim the right to try to draw this or that Voltan union into postures of compromise or subordination, try to make them lose their independence and their autonomy, or cause them to engage in or stop struggles on order, merely for the sake of their current political schemes.

Unity, solidarity, which are the indispensable conditions for union effectiveness, cannot tolerate isolated efforts in contradiction with union practice and principles.

That is why the BNC [expansion unknown] showed its disapproval as soon as it was informed of the SUVESS and SNEAHV initiative to send the CMRPN [Military Committee for Recovery for National Progress] a letter that that committee looked upon as support, and that it exploited against the CSV.

In Upper Volta's present condition, the independence and autonomy of the union movement are as important as its unity and its cohesion, for this independence and unity will enable our organizations to never lose sight of the fact that their essential role is to defend the interests of their militants, of the workers and people of Upper Volta as a whole, in every circumstance, and whatever the regime may be.

Now, this independence and this autonomy are being threatened today by the various restrictions of union freedom that we have experienced and that we have fought against; restrictions which are incidentally behind the postponement of the original date set for holding this 10th SUVESS Congress.

Union independence and autonomy, as well as the full exercise of union freedoms, are the conditions and the means which enable union organizations to defend the interests of the workers effectively. Respect for them and their defence are thus permanent responsibilities of our organizations and our militants, and we must never, at any time, for reasons of opportunism, anarchism, thoughtless and willful excitement, permit certain elements to give the enemies of unionism

opportunities and easy pretexts for undermining our independence and our autonomy and to attack democratic union freedoms.

It is all the more important today, when union freedoms are still being threatened on one hand, when the cost of living for workers is rising at the rate of two oil increases in less than 4 months, and when numerous union demands are still being ignored, like certain SUVESS demands that go back to its establishment.

Comrades, this is the time for union mobilization, for the strengthening and the consolidation of our organizations, for today, just as yesterday, we shall get no improvement in our living and working conditions except through constant consistent struggle. The CSV therefore wishes you every success in your 10th Congress.

Long live the SUVESS, within an ever-stronger CSV, long live Voltan unionism; comrades, the struggle continues."

Speaking in his turn in his familiar polite but firm and outspoken manner, Anatole Nyameogo, retiring SUVESS secretary general, made this statement:

"Comrades, the 10th SUVESS Congress is being held at a time when the workers and the people are faced with enormous difficulties due to a generalized crisis in capitalistic economy. These difficulties are giving rise to a merciless struggle between those who exploit and those who are exploited. The conflicts are forcing imperialism to invent all sorts of subterfuges to blunt the political awareness of the people. Tricks like these: interminable conferences on the deterioration of exchange rates, on aid to the world's poorest countries, on disarmament, on settlement of the Palestinian problem, etcetera.

It goes without saying that none of these dilatory tactics can stop the growing impoverishment of the popular masses being exploited.

This situation has worsened with Reagan's accession to power in the United States.

In deciding to increase the military might of the United States and its allies, the Reagan administration is trying to terrorize those peoples struggling for their independence and to reactivate the cold war between the super powers. Israel, which has become more arrogant than ever since the Camp David accords, and which enjoys the unconditional support of the United States, is pounding southern Lebanon without a break, and destroys Iraq's nuclear installations with impunity.

In France, the accession to power of a socialist-communist coalition casts a gleam of hope over international relations, especially over France's relations with its former colonies, which are supposed to lose their status as reservoirs of raw materials and outlets reserved for the disposal of capitalist surplus output. Peoples yearning for justice and freedom expect socialist France to begin a qualitative change of direction in its foreign policy as soon as possible, and to honor the ideals of socialism by getting rid of the neo-colonial,

reactionary, imperialistic policy that it had formerly, so that in the Western world a voice will be raised that is listened to and respected, and that France will take action to promote self-determination, the independence of peoples, and international justice. Of course we Africans must depend first on our own policy, rather than on that of the new team in power in France, to change the nature of the neo-colonial relations that exist between our states and France.

We would like to see the French position recently taken in favor of the Salvadoran opposition, unjustly martyred by a fascist junta put in power by American imperialism, as an indication of fidelity to socialist ideals. All countries yearning for peace and justice must support, in El Salvador, in Chile, all over South America, the progressive forces struggling against puppet regimes being actively upheld by American imperialism so as to safeguard and defend its capitalist interests.

Nearer home, the arrogance of the racist leaders in Pretoria is a permanent challenge to the international community. In fact, at this very moment, in defiance of international law, they are starting military operations against the front line countries in defense of an unjust cause. Military intervention in Angola, where South African troops are still encamped, revolts any lucid mind that cares about basic human rights. SUVESS condemns this unspeakable invasion and appeals to the international community for a stop to be rapidly put to it.

Moroccan expansion has resulted in the continuation of aggression against the Saharan people, and the latest proposals by the reactionary Moroccan regime are intended to do nothing but spread confusion and indefinitely delay a proper solution of the Saharan problem, which must necessarily involve the right of this people to self-determination. In any case, we are relying on the Saharan people and its representatives to avoid the snare of the referendum that they agreed to in principle at the last OAU conference, and to foil King Hassan II's dilatory tactics.

In defiance of the rights of peoples to self-determination, the reactionary government of Abdou Diouf has just intervened in Gambia to reinstate the puppet Daouda Jawara, rejected by his nation and overthrown by a coup d'etat while he was taking part in the festivities celebrating Prince Charles's wedding in England. SUVESS energetically condemns the Senegalese intervention against the Gambian people.

In Upper Volta itself, the most important political event is unquestionably the 25 November 1980 coup d'etat which swept out the reactionary, shady gang of politicians of the 3rd Republic, the very ones who had sworn to kill off Voltan trade unionism.

The proclamation by the Military Committee for Recovery for National Progress (CMFRN), guaranteeing union freedoms, and the first measures taken for the benefit of teachers have given rise to an enthusiasm that is readily understood by anyone who knows about the difficult conditions surrounding our history and the dangers threatening the strikers.

The temporary restrictions placed upon the exercise of union freedoms are falling one by one, and we hope that they will soon be no more than an unpleasant memory associated with the postponement until today of our 10th Congress, which was originally planned for 1 to 5 August 1981.

On 1 December 1980, SUVESS, in collaboration with SNEAHV, made a point of setting forth the conditions for true recovery in the joint letter No. 16/80/BN/SNEAHV-SUVESS. At that time, L'OBSERVATEUR reported our letter, of which the following are the main points: "The effective, just, and objective resolution of the education crisis, which on its own crystallizes and expresses the essence of the ills suffered by the Voltan people.

Social justice through equality of opportunity, threatened again by piratical competition and appointments through patronage; social justice for all through democratization of Voltan schools and restoration of value to the teaching profession.

True democracy through real expression and exercise of individual, collective, and union freedoms....

An audit of the previous regime's management, and the systematic, strict, and clear liquidation of any dispute that may arise at any level.

Fulfillment of the basic needs of the rural masses through effective solution of the consequences of the drought; this solution must involve an audit of OFNACER [expansion unknown], the National Fund for Price Stabilization, The National Social Security Fund, the National Deposits and Investments Fund (CNDI), the administrative offices of Young Farmers Training (FJA), and all para-governmental offices and establishments, and effective dynamic reorganization of these organizations with a view to the priority goals assigned to them.

An audit of the management of the main national resources, especially the equipment and buildings of the transportation fleet, the administrative housing, real estate, etcetera....

Strict systematic purging of the administrative chain of command.

Protection of the effective independence of the magistrature.

Establishment and actual expression of freedom of the press, of information, and of opinion.

Proper revision of international cooperation accords, especially with France, so as to promote and protect our national sovereignty and the highest interests of the Voltan people.'

This letter has been interpreted as a letter of support for the new government, whereas it concerns a program of action.

Today, 10 months after 25 November, we can say that some of the actions of the Military Committee and its government demonstrate a desire to do what is right, even though they do not always succeed in reaching their goals, and though their efforts are hampered by procedural, administrative, and other delays not always justified by the spirit of equity.

To the credit of the Military Committee for Recovery for National Progress must be mentioned meeting SNEAHV's slate of demands, the reason why the 1980-1981 school year was prevented from starting; recovery measures such as stopping the proliferation of firearms, prohibition of hunting to preserve our wildlife from destruction, regulation of taverns and the use of government vehicles, reduction of the scale of living of semi-official offices and establishments, etcetera....

In our opinion, these still-inadequate measures ought to be incorporated into an overall, progressive, consistent policy for the benefit of the masses, whose standard of living is steadily growing worse from day to day.

With respect to auditing the previous regime's management, we think that the inquiries cannot last for ever, just as the commissions cannot pursue their deliberations indefinitely. Upper Volta yearns for justice. But even though it fears hasty justice, as a source of mistakes, it is just as much afraid of lagging justice as a source of compromises. And the file on dignitaries of the former regime is starting to lag too much.

In our opinion, too, changes occurring in certain important administrative offices should not be synonymous with changes in continuity [as published]. There must be a break with the methods, reactions, and habits of the past.

As concerns our action during the past union year, it began with the solidarity strike for SNEAHV, as our contribution to the fight against arbitrariness, nepotism, and favoritism, which the leaders of the 3rd Republic had set up as a system of government.

After the establishment of the Military Committee for Recovery for National Progress as government, SUVESS began efforts to bring to a successful conclusion the demands emerging from our 9th Congress. The numerous meetings and exchanges of correspondence with various ministers produced nothing, especially so far as the housing problem is concerned. So we find ourselves at this congress with the same social and professional problems again.

With regard to the housing problem, militants have been indignant at seeing our allowances kept at 10,000 francs while at the same time other state bodies for which housing does not, as it does for us, constitute a work tool, receive housing allowances of 50,000 francs or more....We also note that the Military Committee for Recovery for National Progress had no hesitation in raising the allowances for overseas missions from 9,000 to 17,000 francs per day.

We have no choice but to draw the conclusion that the government of the Military Committee for Recovery for National Progress is adopting toward the housing problem, a crucial one for us, an attitude of indifference. From this we have to deduce that the Military Committee for Recovery for National Progress and its government have not understood SUVESS, although the latter has always shown that it is a responsible union in every respect.

The lesson to be drawn from this is that we shall again have to redouble our efforts, close ranks to prepare ourselves for union struggles, which will be the only way to oblige the government properly to resolve our social problems, with the housing problem first among them, and on this one we will brook no compromise, because the teacher's home is his office.

Comrades, mobilization and vigilance must therefore be more than ever our concern at this time.

In any case, so that the fight may continue, I now declare the 10th Ordinary Congress of SUVESS open.

Long live SUVESS. Long live CSV. Long live solidarity among workers.

Thank you."

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CSO: 4719/94

BRIEFS

NAMIBIAN SETTLEMENT EFFORTS--Salisbury, 31 Oct (AFP)--Zimbabwe's national newspaper called the West's new diplomatic effort to bring about a settlement in Namibia suspicious in an editorial today. THE HERALD, which is indirectly government-controlled, wrote that U.S. President Ronald Reagan appeared reconciled to Namibia's becoming independent of South Africa during 1982. What is uncertain...is just what kind of independence Namibia will have, the newspaper said. The editorial hoped for enlightenment when the contact group mission arrives today to explain the western constitutional proposals to Zimbabwean leaders. The paper said that judging by leaks in the world press about the plan, it was reasonable...but not based on U.N. resolution 435. The resolution, passed by the security council in 1978, calls for a ceasefire in the Namibian guerrilla war and free elections to choose an independence government. Free and fair elections are crucial to any solution of the Namibia impasse, THE HERALD said. South Africa...is frightened that SWAPO (the Namibian guerrilla group) would win elections without too much sweat. We would not put it past the racist regime to try to abrogate an election result which favored SWAPO. The Zimbabwe newspaper called on the contact group to say so openly if it is planning to scrap resolution 435, and we can then deal with the problem in a different light. [Text] [AB311013 Paris AFP in English 0941 GMT 31 Oct 81]

FIRST OPEC FUND LOAN--Vienna, 29 Oct (OPECNA)--Zimbabwe signed a 10 million US dollar loan agreement with the OPEC fund for international development on Thursday. The money will be used to finance the rehabilitation of the manufacturing sector. Under the program, raw materials, spare parts, balancing equipment and other essential components will be imported to increase the utilization of existing manufacturing facilities, step up export and increase employment. It is the first OPEC fund loan to Zimbabwe. It is interest free, has a nominal service charge and a 15-year period of maturity with a five-year grace period. The World Bank will act as local administrator of the loan. [Text] [LD301416 Vienna OPECNA in English 1530 GMT 29 Oct 81]

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